

Provisional IRA prisoner dies after 65-day hunger strike

Michael Gaughan, a member of the Provisional Irish Republican Army, died in his cell in the hospital wing of the Maze prison last night after a hunger strike. He contracted pneumonia in the Commons the emergency debate on Northern Ireland showed a growing feeling among MPs that the Army should be withdrawn. Mr Reginald Maudling said the House must consider any possibility, however repugnant.

Pneumonia after fast cut weight to 6 stone

by Christopher Walker
Michael Gaughan, one of the five members of the Provisional IRA on hunger strike in British prisons, died in his cell in the hospital wing of the Maze prison last night. He had been on hunger strike since March 31 and since then had been fed only intermittently by tube with the Complan mixture used in such cases. His weight had dropped to 11st 6oz from 14st 10oz when he died, with his father and a priest at the bedside, the official medical cause given was pneumonia.

Soon after his death Mrs Anne Gaughan, secretary of the Irish Political Prisoners Committee, who has been campaigning for the transfer of Mr Gaughan and other IRA prisoners to Ulster, said his death was direct result of forced feeding. The Home Office stated that Mr Gaughan had contracted pneumonia on Sunday and had refused all attempts at "medication" until visited by his parents Saturday afternoon. His mother and father were asked to come to their home in Manchester for his health began to deteriorate.

Mrs McGee said last night: "As far as we are concerned it was Michael who was killed as a result of the forced feeding. We are now trying to get the IRA to stop this kind of thing. We are sure that pneumonia was caused by the tube being put into his lungs by mistake."

The Home Office, together with the IRA, has been refusing food to prisoners on the Isle of Wight for 65 days. He wished to be treated as a political prisoner and wanted a transfer to Northern Ireland. But in the past few weeks the IRA has been overruled by the decision to stop artificially feeding the prisoners at Brixton and the threats that have followed.

Firm Labour-Tory stand on Ulster

by Hugh Noyes
Irish Labour-Tory stand on Ulster. The two-day emergency debate on Northern Ireland yesterday in the Commons showed that the gap of opinion are opening up on both sides of the aisle, between party leaders trying to maintain a bipartisan policy and their backbenchers, increasingly convinced that no Irishman can ever come to terms with "the Irish dilemma" (Parliamentary report, p. 11).

Both Front Benches were one declaring that there could be no withdrawal of British troops from the Republic of Ireland. Mr. Rees, Secretary of State, was more relaxed than might be expected, saying that the Government was firmly against a populist view of a quick withdrawal, leaving the two communities to fight it out and

Mr Gaughan was born in Co Mayo and first came to England in 1966. On December 23, 1971, he was sentenced to seven years imprisonment for his part in an armed bank robbery in north London. The police said he was a senior member of the IRA in England and that the money from the robbery was intended for the Provisional IRA.

Before Mr Gaughan's death the Home Office made clear that during the first two and a quarter years of his sentence he had made no demands for political status. It is generally assumed that he got the idea after the campaign on behalf of the Price sisters had begun.

He is the first Irish prisoner to die of a hunger strike in a British jail since Terence McSwiney, Lord Mayor of Cork, died in Brixton in 1920.

Plans are being made for a full-scale republican burial in Ballina, a small town in Co Mayo. Prison authorities are said to have indicated that the relatives are free to bury the body wherever they like.

Yesterday it had been disclosed that Hugh Kennedy, one of the London car-bombers, had abandoned his fast.

The Home Office announced that after Mr Jenkins's statement on Saturday Mr. Foot had told the Governor of Brixton that the Government was not sending him any more prison clothes. He told the Governor, Mr. Jack Beaumont, that he thought nothing more could be gained.

Mr. Foot said that the IRA had been planning to bomb London last March. He had been on hunger strike since his conviction at Winchester on November 14.

Mr. Foot's decision was communicated yesterday to the other three Provisionals convicted at Winchester who are still refusing food.

According to the Home Office, the news had no immediate effect on the prisoners' protest. The condition of all three, the two Price sisters and Mr. Gerard Kelly, is reported to be unchanged. All are taking only water.

watching the result on television. Talk of withdrawal would have a dangerous effect on the paramilitary forces in the province, he said. Mr. Foot, the Opposition spokesman, strongly agreed.

"But it was soon clear that, whatever the Front Benches might be thinking, the events of the past week and the collapse of the Executive have wrought a change of heart in many MPs. No longer was the suggestion of troop withdrawal something to be mentioned only in darkened corridors or by Mr. James Well-bell, a few months ago, would have been the only MP to speak in public about getting the Army out of Ulster."

Yesterday Mr. Foot, all over the House, was making the same suggestion; even the Liberals seemed to be heading in the same direction.

Continued on page 2, col 4



Residents angry: A boy (above) standing among furniture salvaged from the ruins of his home near the Flixborough chemical works yesterday, in the aftermath of Saturday's explosion, a full public inquiry into the incident was announced and residents said they would oppose any attempt to rebuild the plant. The boy, Bryan Nimmo, 15, suffered head injuries when thrown through french windows by the explosion.

Mr Foot promises death factory inquiry as nationwide fears grow

By John Young
Planning Reporter
A public inquiry is to be held into Saturday's explosion at the Nypro chemical plant at Flixborough, Humberside, in which 28 workers were killed, Mr. Foot, Secretary of State for Employment, told the House of Commons yesterday.

His announcement came amid signs of growing concern at the potential danger to the public from other plants using hazardous materials and processes. The Government is likely to be under pressure to review national safety considerations, which are now largely the responsibility of factory inspectors.

Mr. Ian Wrigglesworth, Labour and Co-op MP for Teesside, Thornaby, asked the minister to ensure that chemical companies such as ICI make clear to residents near their factories exactly what risks exist. There was a strong feeling that the company did not make available all the information that it should, he said.

Mr. Bernard Braine, Conservative MP for Essex, South-East, said his constituents in Cambridgeshire were alarmed by the explosion and chemical storage installations, including 10,000 tons of cyclohexane, the material used at Flixborough. Despite plans from local authorities, which successive governments had rejected, two more oil refineries were to be built in the area.

Against the desire for more information, however, has to be balanced the risk of spreading unnecessary public alarm.

"If people are told they live near a dangerous plant," the argument runs, "there is little they can do about it. In a small industrialized country such plants have to be built somewhere and, in the nature of

things, they are often close to heavily populated areas.

Building them in remote areas would be opposed on economic grounds and conservationists would fight any encroachment on open countryside.

Another difficulty is knowing where to draw the line. Thousands of plants and installations use potentially dangerous substances; in theory all oil refineries, depots, airports and big garages where much inflammable fuel is stored are hazards.

One suggestion, however, is that the Government should at least establish a national register with details of the processes employed at each plant. There is at present no central list and it is left to local officers of the Factory Inspectorate to keep an eye on factories they consider to be dangerous.

In 1969 a joint planning group was set up by the Factory Inspectorate and several ministries now grouped in the Department of the Environment.

After consultations with the chemical industry a circular was sent in January, 1972, to local authorities listing hazardous materials and suggesting that if any of them were stored in their area they should seek the advice of their factory inspectors about the risks involved.

As was made clear in the inspectorate's last annual report, senior officials are worried about the risks involved in the development of new technologies such as those employed at Flixborough, where the plant has been in full production for the past 18 months.

When planning applications for factories are submitted, the Secretary of State for the Environment is responsible for the safety aspects.

It has been suggested that all applications involving safety risk should automatically be the subject of a public inquiry, but manufacturers say such inquiries might give potential competitors their secrets.

In June, 1972, inspectors of the Department of the Environment were told that they should not hear evidence in camera, but that they should be able to ask questions and make their own inquiries.

Mr. Anthony Smith, of the Factory Inspectorate, who is leading the investigation into the blast, said last night that he would be sending a preliminary report to the chief inspector in London today (a Staff Reporter writes).

"I do think there was an escape of highly inflammable vapour which ignited on a vast scale," he said. "More than that I cannot say at this stage. But I do believe I reached the seat of the explosion on a further visit to the plant this evening based on what witnesses have told us."

He was still unable to reach the plant's crushed control room.

Shock to City: The financial implications of the Flixborough disaster struck home in the City yesterday when some £20m was wiped off the stock market value of Courtauld, the fibres and textile group, which is one of Nypro's biggest customers.

Shares in British Enkalon, also a big buyer of the caprolactam made by Nypro, fell, as did shares in Allied Textiles and Young's, the carpet makers.

Shares in the big insurance groups, which may have no foot on the bill for the damage, suffered. Sun Alliance was 10p down at 290p, and General Accident 5p off at 107p.

Clearing up at Flixborough, page 3
Parliamentary report, page 11
Insurance risk spread, page 17

New peril to Mr Nixon after Colson guilty plea

From Fred Emery
Washington, June 3

President Nixon's inner defences were imperilled today when Mr Charles Colson pleaded guilty in court to obstruction of justice. Mr Colson, aged 42, special counsel to the President throughout his first term, agreed immediately to testify and produce all his documents for the Watergate prosecutor. This was in return for dismissal of all pending criminal charges (excepting false testimonies).

The peril to Mr Nixon and his other indicted associates lies in Mr Colson's intimate involvement with the full spectrum of the President's problems. He is reputed to have spent probably more hours than any other single adviser in conversation with Mr Nixon.

Released pending sentencing, Mr Colson hinted outside the court at his cooperation in the President's impeachment proceedings. He declared: "The prompt and just resolution of other proceedings, far more important than my trial, is vital to the democratic process. I want to be free to contribute to the resolution of matters which may hurt, no matter who it may help, me or others."

He declined to say whether he would testify against the President.

The President's deputy spokesman declined all comment at the daily briefing. It is known from the President's edited tape transcripts that one of Mr Nixon's sharpest concerns in the Watergate cover-up was the President's personal lawyer, Mr Fred Laury, an assistant of Mr John Mitchell, the former Attorney General, who between them handled the hush money payments. All four have turned state's evidence.

Mr Colson's capitulation, performed in court this morning, was a bombshell development. It came as he and another co-defendant, Mr John Ehrlichman, were obtaining subpoenas for Presidential tapes and White House files by the hundreds. Their apparent objective—severely protested against by the judge—was to use the President's refusal to hand over the tapes as grounds for multiplying the criminal charges against themselves.

Continued on page 6, col 7

Impeachment to fail, poll says

Washington, June 3.—Support for President Nixon has eroded in the Senate, but a move to oust him from office now would fail by more than a dozen votes, a poll published by the Washington Post today.

The survey, based on interviews with senators from both parties, indicated that if the House of Representatives voted to impeach Mr Nixon he would still retain office by the subsequent Senate trial by a margin of 12 to 17 votes.—UPI.

The rest of the news

- Council rents: Government proposals towards Housing Finance Act repeal 2
- Threshold: A million building and civil engineering workers gain £1.20 rise. 2
- Pickets: Union wants workers' contracts to guarantee powers 4
- Pensions: Mrs Castle for talks on civil servants' ban 4
- Juvenile crime: Boy of 13 had £700 stolen goods in bedroom 4
- EEC: Mr Healey will test reaction on British contribution cut 5
- France: New Foreign Minister whose vocation is Germany 5
- Rhodesia: Welensky warning that time is running out 6
- China: Peking attack on regional military command 6
- Bikini: Hydrogen bomb effects still felt after 20 years 7
- Fashion: Prudence Glynn in the bowling alley 7
- Tennis: Borg beat Nastase in Italian final 8
- Music: Stanley Sadie on Washington's Mozart marathon 10
- Bernard Levin: Time to end the expensive flights of fancy with Concorde 14
- Diary: Five Americans looking for ghosts 14
- Health Service: Good value for money in Britain, survey shows 16
- Stock Exchange: Chairman's call for Royal Commission 17
- Banking deal: Kleinwort Benson to help raise finance for Hongkong project 17
- Appointments 16
- Overseas 6, 7
- Arts 16
- Obituary 16
- Business 17-22
- Parliament 16
- Church 16
- Premises 16
- Sale Room 16
- Science 16
- TV & Radio 27
- Engagements 16
- Sport 8, 9
- Features 7, 14
- Theatres, etc 10
- Letters 15
- 25 Years Ago 16
- News: 5
- European 5
- Weather 16
- Home 2, 4, 5
- Wills 16

Mr Rabin says Israel will insist on bilateral peace talks

From Eric Harsden
Jerusalem, June 3

Israel will insist on bilateral peace talks with each of its Arab neighbours in Geneva, Mr Yitzhak Rabin, the new Prime Minister, said when he presented his government to the Knesset today. He emphasized that, like his predecessor, Mrs Golda Meir, he rejects the idea of a separate Palestinian state, and will not negotiate with "representatives of terror organizations."

Mr Rabin's policy, in fact, is almost a carbon copy of that of the outgoing Government, laying emphasis on the need for increased Jewish immigration and the continuation of settlement projects.

The incoming Cabinet got together under Mr Rabin for the first time before the Knesset met. It had a strange look without Mrs Meir and the three other leading ministers who had declined to serve—Mr Moshe Dayan (Defence), Mr Abba Eban (Foreign Affairs), and Mr Pinhas Sapir (Finance). In his Knesset speech Mr Rabin paid tribute to them with varying degrees of warmth.

The new Government commands only a bare majority of 51 of the 120 Knesset seats. It faces additional problems in the lukewarm attitude of at least two of the outgoing ministers. Mr Eban has bluntly stated that Mr Rabin is not qualified to be Prime Minister, though he is expected to support the Government out of party loyalty on most issues.

The opposition gave notice today that it intends to harass Mr Rabin as much as it can and does not expect his narrow-based Government to survive. Mr Y. Horowitz of Likud said its majority of one was a threat to parliamentary democracy. Government members urged the National Religious Party, which has refused to join the Government, to give its support at least on policies it helped to form in the last administration.

Mr Rabin said implementation of the disengagement agreement with Syria would begin only after Israel's prisoners had returned home. He hoped the agreement would work out like the one with

Egypt, which had been carried out to Israel's complete satisfaction.

On the October war he said Israel's forces had not fully completed their victory "only because of the intervention of political forces from outside our area. Since the war, they had begun learning lessons and had increased their strength with new equipment. The army was, 'prepared to confront new military reality'."

Israel preferred peace to new military victories, though not peace at any price. It would watch the fulfilment of the disengagement agreements, especially the ceasefire with Syria. It would examine Egypt's progress towards rehabilitation of the Suez Canal towns, and the opening of the Canal to international navigation.

It would check whether Syria brought back the population of the villages in the occupied salient and in the Quneitra area so that they become Arab civilian settlements living in peace alongside our settlements on the Golan Heights."

Mr Rabin added: "Only when we are really convinced that Egypt and Syria are intent on full observance of the separation of forces agreements will the chances for continued dialogue towards peace increase."

Israel's Arab neighbours had to realize that they were entitled to defensible borders. It would not return to the June 1967 lines which were a temptation to aggression.

The Government was prepared to discuss its problems with Jordan. It aimed at a peace treaty founded on the existence of two independent states—Israel with a united Jerusalem as its capital, and an Arab state in the east where Palestinians and Jordanians could find expression. It rejected a further separate state.

Mr Rabin repeated Mrs Meir's underlining that Israel's peace treaty involving territorial concessions on the West Bank would be concluded without new elections. He rejected the idea that "representatives from sabotage and terrorism organizations" which wanted to destroy Israel, should be present in Geneva.

Disengagement plans, page 6

Rationing ordered in Scottish fuel crisis

From Ronald Faux
Edinburgh

Petrol rationing was ordered for the whole of Scotland last night. Mr. Varley, Secretary of State for Energy, announced a daily three-hour rationing period for "certain authorized people" with notes from their employers between 7 am and 10 am from today. The order is a direct result of the dispute over a shift allowance involving 800 process workers at the BP Grangemouth refinery on the Forth.

The strike, in its tenth day, is backed by picketing of most Shell Mex and SP terminals and refusal by tanker drivers to cross picket lines. It has starved Scotland of about two fifths of its fuel supplies.

Mr. Varley appealed to retailers to remain open during priority hours and to reserve supplies for authorized customers. Conviction for obtaining or supplying petrol or Derly for unauthorized purposes during prohibited hours could involve three months' imprisonment, or a fine of £100, or both.

The order requires petrol station attendants to obtain evidence that anyone seeking to buy petrol or Derly requires the fuel for priority purposes. Mr. Ross, Secretary of State for Scotland, has appealed to garages to safeguard supplies for priority customers.

Among priority users are bus and coach services, excluding tours, airports, works bus vehicles, air traffic control, safety and navigational services, maintenance or repair vehicles, railway operation or maintenance of vehicles, public service, such as police, fire services, airport services and cars operated by doctors.

Industrial and Commercial Property throughout Europe and the UK.

For advice on all aspects of real estate including both professional and agency matters consult:

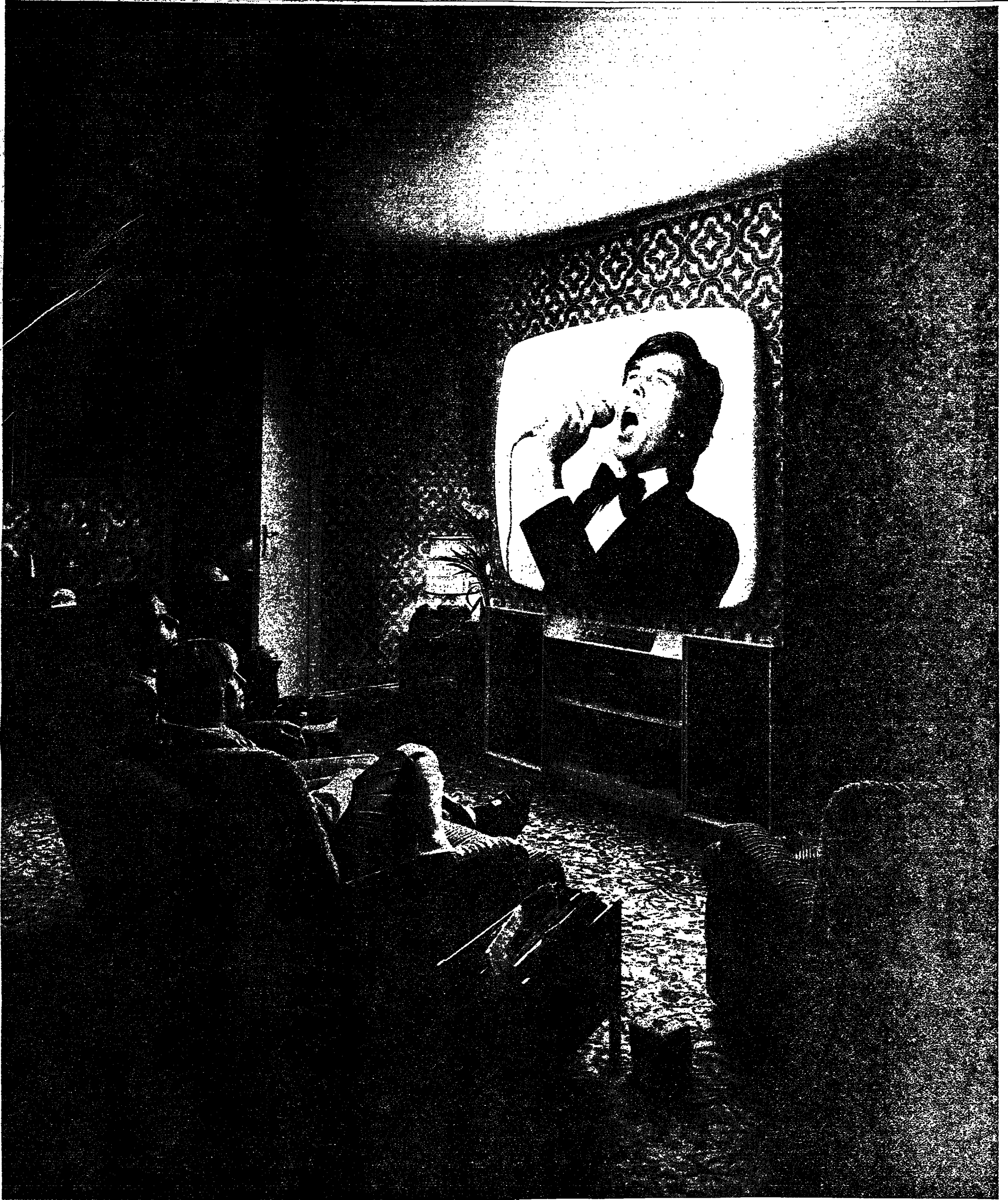


King & Co

Chartered Surveyors
1 Snow Hill, London, EC1A 2DL
Telephone 01-236 3000 Telex 885485

In association with
King & Co s.a.
Rue Joseph 11, 6/7 1040 Brussels
Tel: 11.88.60/11.86.60 Telex 21931

Appointments 16	Overseas 6, 7
Arts 16	Obituary 16
Business 17-22	Parliament 16
Church 16	Premises 16
Court 16	Sale Room 16
Crossword 28	Science 16
Diary 14	TV & Radio 27
Engagements 16	Sport 8, 9
Features 7, 14	Theatres, etc 10
Letters 15	25 Years Ago 16
News: 5	Universities 16
European 5	Weather 16
Home 2, 4, 5	Wills 16



How long will it be?

You come home from work. Relax. Flick a switch. And your favourite programme appears on the wall.

Hard to imagine?

Not for Sony.

We've been giving free rein to our imagination for over 25 years.

So if we ever make a 100" TV we'll only be doing what comes naturally.

Like in 1957 when we invented the world's first pocketable transistor radio.

Or in 1962, when we presented an unsuspecting world with its smallest and

lightest black and white television.

In 1964, when we introduced the first home use, all-transistor video tape recorder.

And in 1968, when we invented an entirely new colour television system called Trinitron.

Of course, this isn't all invention for invention's sake. (Nobody goes shopping for an invention.)

We make it our business to find out what people need. Then we try and provide it for them.

To this end, Sony have just opened a

new showroom at 134 Regent Street, London.

It's not a 'look don't touch' place.

It's somewhere you can see and hear all our equipment. Televisions, radios, and audio equipment.

You'll get expert advice. An interest in any ideas. And a sympathetic ear for any problems.

It'll also be a place where you'll see all our firsts first.

So if we make a 100" TV, you'll be able to watch it in the comfort of our own home.

SONY.

The new Sony Showroom, 134 Regent Street, London, W1 Tel: 01-439 3874.

HOME NEWS

Government asks the people for answers to the complex questions of sharing out power

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

Practical difficulties that must be overcome before any scheme of legislative devolution from Westminster to Scotland, Wales and the English regions can be introduced are set out in a government discussion document published yesterday.

After summarizing the Kilbrandon commission's report on the constitution, published last October, the document sets out the implications of devolution in that report, and asks questions about their practical application.

The object, as Mr. Short, Lord President of the Council and Leader of the Commons, said yesterday, is to provoke public discussion and prepare the way for consultation with interested bodies, including local authorities in the English regions, during the summer. The Government will then make definite proposals for Scotland and Wales in a White Paper in the autumn.

Lord Crowther-Hunt, a member of the Kilbrandon commission who dissented from the majority recommendations and who is now special adviser to the Government on constitutional matters, prepared the document. He has explained that he was under pressure to produce it quickly, and it is not secret that the Government would like to have some firm plan of devolution ready for a possible October general election in order to spike the guns of nationalists in Scotland and Wales.

Views may be sent to the Scottish Office, the Welsh Office, or the Department of the Environment, Marsham St., London, SW1.

On finance, the document states: The problem would be to give the Scottish, Welsh and English regional governments under these schemes a sufficient degree of financial independence to make full use of the constitutional powers devolved to them while preserving economic unity and leaving the United Kingdom Government with fully adequate economic and financial powers to discharge their responsibilities in the management, the balance of payments and the control of inflation.

Whatever scheme is chosen, it is pointed out, the number of public servants is likely to in-

crease. Would that be acceptable to the public? And what machinery would be needed to secure inter-governmental cooperation and consultation?

One conclusion is firm and clear: "None of the schemes would be incompatible with United Kingdom membership of the European Economic Community". But, subject to the outcome of the Government's attempt to renegotiate the terms of entry, legislative devolution for Scotland and Wales would require consideration to be given to the handling of transferred matters within the framework of the United Kingdom Government's general EEC policies.

The document reiterates the Government's agreement with the Kilbrandon commission's unanimous rejection of separation and federalism. But three of the schemes would involve "major constitutional change". These are set out as follows: Scheme A: Legislative devolution to Scotland and Wales. Responsibility for legislation on specifically defined matters would be transferred to the Scottish and Welsh Parliaments to directly elected Scottish and Welsh legislatures. On those subjects, the local parliaments would make laws and policies as they thought fit, and would carry out all aspects of administration. Ultimate power and sovereignty would be preserved for the United Kingdom Parliament in all matters, but it would be a convention that in the ordinary course of events the Government would not transfer subject without the agreement of the Scottish or Welsh Government. In exceptional circumstances, the United Kingdom Government could determine, with the approval of the United Kingdom Parliament, that a Bill passed by a Scottish or Welsh legislature should not be submitted for the Royal Assent.

Ministers in Scotland and Wales would be drawn from their respective parliaments and would operate the traditional cabinet system of government. The legislatures would be elected on the single transferable vote system of proportional representation. Scheme B: A scheme of intermediate level government, proposed by two dissenting members of the Kilbrandon commission. It would give a substantial measure of devolution of power from the central government to Scotland, Wales and the English regions. It could, however, be considered for application to Scotland and Wales alone. The regional assemblies would be res-

ponsible for adjusting United Kingdom policies to the special needs of their areas and putting them into effect.

The United Kingdom Parliament and Government would remain responsible for the framework of legislation and major policy decisions. The regional governments would be run on the local authority pattern, with a functional committee structure, and not on the Cabinet model, and would take control of all the regional outposts of central government, including the Scottish and Welsh Offices, which would be jettisoned from central government.

The regional governments would have some independent revenue-raising powers, and sufficient financial "independence" of central government to give them a degree of freedom to carry out their duties and responsibilities. Elections by single transferable vote, PR.

Scheme C: This would achieve a substantial measure of devolution from central government to the regions; in essence, a more radical and less radical version of Scheme B. The assemblies would have no independent revenue-raising powers. Points for discussion arising from these three schemes are then posed in the document, including the following: Would the financial proposals give the regional governments sufficient independence of the centre to make full use of their constitutional powers? Should Scotland and Wales have independent taxation powers, and if so, how extensive should they be? Would it be acceptable that levels of taxation should be the same in some parts of the United Kingdom as in others? How might oil revenues affect the schemes?

Would it be practicable and acceptable to determine a "fair share" by trying to measure average United Kingdom standards in different services, such as housing, health and education? Would the communities want greater variations in standards, or would there be pressure for equality?

If it were decided to proceed with Scheme A, there would be little devolution in trade, industry and employment matters. If not, what form should devolution take and what services should be affected? Would the distribution of industry policy and industrial incentives need to be controlled on a United Kingdom basis, and if so, how? What would be the relationship between the regional assemblies and the national government?

Under all three schemes, local authorities would mainly be limited to dealing with the regional gov-

ernments and would cease to deal with the United Kingdom Parliament and central government departments.

The United Kingdom Government would largely cease to have direct dealings with local authorities. Is this acceptable?

What difficulties are foreseen when the Scottish and Welsh governments are of a different political complexion from the United Kingdom Government? Under Scheme A it would, in principle, be open to the Scottish and Welsh governments to act in a distinctive way: it would be possible for them to re-examine the structure and powers of local government in their areas; they could abolish private medical practice or extend and increase health service charges; they could have educational policies quite different from existing ones; could change fees, for example, for attendance at state schools; and they would be able to nationalize or denationalize road passenger transport.

Would Scottish and Welsh governments in practice be likely to exercise such powers, and if so, would it be acceptable? Is it acceptable, under Scheme A, to the people of Scotland and Wales that their number of MPs at Westminster should be reduced? (That is not an essential element in legislative devolution, but is a majority recommendation.)

Is there a demand in England for an additional level of directly elected assemblies, as in Schemes B and C, and would such bodies attract electoral support? Could the development of ordinance-made law in Scotland, Wales and the English regions undermine the concept of the national and economic unity of the United Kingdom? Issues might arise which would lead to Scottish and Welsh legislation being treated with circumspection on grounds of ultra vires. Would it be necessary to establish a special constitutional court to deal with these questions? If so, how should it be composed?

Dealing with the four other schemes put forward by the Kilbrandon commission, the document states that although they all involve the creation of assemblies of various kinds, they would be for the most part advisory and consultative. They would not have special powers, and would not be local government or any other matters now the responsibility of central government. The document asks how far these schemes would go towards achieving the goals and fulfilling people's aspirations. Devolution within the United Kingdom. Some Alternatives for Discussion. (Stationery Office, 17p.)

Leading article, page 15

Angry Plaid Cymru MPs threaten to turn 'spiky'

From Trevor Fishlock
Cardiff

Plaid Cymru's response to the Government's discussion paper on devolution is one of anger and acute disappointment. "We have been conned," Mr. Dafydd Wigley, MP for Caernarfon, said. "We had expected an intelligent and advanced development of the devolution debate. Instead, the Government serves up a rehash of the Kilbrandon report and a set of questions which were answered up to five years ago."

"There is nothing positive in this paper. It is a backward step and I have not been so irate about any subject for a long time."

Mr. Wigley and Mr. Dafydd Elis Thomas, MP for Merioneth, said they had learnt a hard lesson and the Government could no longer rely on

their cooperation. Until now, they said, they had worked within a framework of good will on the Commons but from now on they intended to be more true to themselves and the Government would find them more "spiky".

Dr. Phil Williams, Plaid Cymru chairman, said: "We feel that the Labour Party does not know what to do."

Mr. Morris, Secretary of State for Wales, said in Cardiff that the discussion paper was an important part of the public debate on devolution. "The discussion now opening must be carried out speedily," he said. Public bodies and political parties were being invited to meet him.

The Welsh Labour Party said an all-Wales conference would be called this month to make a first recommendation on the Kilbrandon report.

Mr Ross says separatism and federalism excluded

From Ronald Faux
Glasgow

Mr. Ross, Secretary of State for Scotland, introducing the discussion document on devolution yesterday, said it was not a statement of the Government's views or intentions. The only possibilities excluded were separatism or federalism.

"What we are looking for is a stable solution generally acceptable and in accordance with the expressed aspirations of the Scottish people, but without loosening the most important United Kingdom economic, financial and family ties which have been our strength in the past and will continue to be in the future," he said.

The Kilbrandon report, he continued, left all United Kingdom industry to the United Kingdom, recommended a reduction in the number of MPs

and abolished the Secretary of State for Scotland. It now had to be debated whether that was acceptable to the people of Scotland.

The initial response from the seven Scottish nationalist MPs was anger. Mr. Donald Stewart, MP for the Western Isles and parliamentary leader of the party, said it was a mouse of a document. "There is not the slightest indication of what the Government does think is possible. It is clearly not understanding the mood of Scotland," he said.

The Conservative Party in Scotland said the document was a restatement of proposals. The Government was playing for time.

Mr. William MacKenzie, political director of the Scottish Liberal Party, said: "The paper is largely barren heresy." Many of the questions posed have been answered.



Acupuncture treatment: Mr. David Taylor, a veterinary surgeon, administers acupuncture treatment to Eddie, a seven-year-old giraffe at Windsor Safari Park, for arthritis in his fetlock joints. The giraffe is the first zoo animal in Britain to receive the Chinese treatment.

Union wants contracts giving 'picket power'

From Paul Kourilsky
Labour Correspondent

A forerunner of legal relaxations on picketing which the Government was given at the annual conference of the General and Municipal Workers' Union at Blackpool yesterday.

Mr. William Bradley, building workers' national officer, outlined a new "picket charter" which the union wants to see embodied in the proposed Employment Protection Bill.

A novel feature would be the incorporation in every worker's contract of employment of a right to refuse to cross picket lines without fear of being penalized or disciplined by his employer.

Pickets would also be given a right to stop vehicles in an industrial dispute. A proposal on those lines was withdrawn from the bill repealing the Industrial Relations Act now going through Parliament, but the Government has promised talks with the TUC later this year with a view to reintroducing the clause.

Until those guarantees of picket power can be enacted the GMWU wants an end to the use of "archaic and inequitable laws" on conspiracy against trade unions, and also urges the immediate release of building workers jailed last summer at Shrewsbury.

Mr. Bradley said: "The convictions and sentences imposed on construction workers as a result of the Shrewsbury trials represented a severe attack on basic trade union rights. We are repudiating the intrusion of archaic and inequitable laws into the day-to-day affairs of the unions and their members. Where there is an industrial dispute no charges of intimidation under the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, section 7, should be brought."

The crime of conspiracy should be abolished. It consists of an agreement by two or more people to do an unlawful act, or to do a lawful act in an unlawful manner. It is a crime based on common law, not on an Act of Parliament. There is no limit to the penalty that the courts can impose. Indictment carries a maximum penalty of four months' imprisonment or a £20 fine, but for conspiracy to intimidate there is no maximum and the Shrewsbury pickets received three years, two years and nine months respectively. This open-ended crime must be abolished.

Compulsion of unlawful assembly and causing an affray were also handed down. Instructions should be given to the police that charges should not be brought in connection with industrial disputes.

In private session, the union decided to increase membership subscriptions by up to half from January 1. Men will pay £25 a week instead of 18p and women 18p instead of 12p, bringing in an extra £1.8m a year; dispute benefit will rise to £7 a week, believed to be the highest of any national union.

Pickets get bail: Dennis Warren, aged 35, and Eric Tomlinson, aged 34, jailed at last December for picketing a trial at Shrewsbury Crown Court, were freed on bail of £500 yesterday pending their appeal.

Both Mr. Warren, of Tyloch Street, Henham, Denbighshire, and Mr. Tomlinson, of Cheshire View, Wrexham, are appealing against their conviction on a charge of conspiring to intimidate workers and are applying for leave to appeal against prison sentences, three years in Mr. Warren's case and two in Mr. Tomlinson's.

Boy, 13, had £700 stolen goods in his room

From Our Correspondent
Peterborough

A boy aged 13, filled his room at home with stolen goods valued at £700, it was disclosed yesterday. The case was described by Mr. Frederick Drayton, Police Chief Constable of Cambridgeshire, in a report to the police authority.

He said juvenile crime was increasing and could not be prevented if parents gave more supervision and attention to their children.

"In certain cases they should check monthly on the property which the child has acquired," he said. "In one case dealt with recently, a police officer had occasion to question a 13-year-old boy who readily admitted certain minor offences. After further questioning, the boy admitted that he had been presently breaking into shops at night and a search of the boy's bedroom resulted in the recovery of over £700 worth of property."

When the boy was finally dealt with by the court, he admitted no fewer than 30 offences and the total value of the property stolen was in excess of £800.

A few well-placed questions at an earlier stage might have prevented many crimes. A police officer said afterwards that the boy has spent most of his evenings breaking into shops.

Bishop's operation

The Bishop of Gloucester, the Right Rev. Basil Hays, was admitted to a Bristol hospital yesterday for a throat operation.

He is expected to be discharged in a few days.

The Bishop of Gloucester, the Right Rev. Basil Hays, was admitted to a Bristol hospital yesterday for a throat operation. He is expected to be discharged in a few days.

The Bishop of Gloucester, the Right Rev. Basil Hays, was admitted to a Bristol hospital yesterday for a throat operation. He is expected to be discharged in a few days.

The Bishop of Gloucester, the Right Rev. Basil Hays, was admitted to a Bristol hospital yesterday for a throat operation. He is expected to be discharged in a few days.

The Bishop of Gloucester, the Right Rev. Basil Hays, was admitted to a Bristol hospital yesterday for a throat operation. He is expected to be discharged in a few days.

The Bishop of Gloucester, the Right Rev. Basil Hays, was admitted to a Bristol hospital yesterday for a throat operation. He is expected to be discharged in a few days.

The Bishop of Gloucester, the Right Rev. Basil Hays, was admitted to a Bristol hospital yesterday for a throat operation. He is expected to be discharged in a few days.

The Bishop of Gloucester, the Right Rev. Basil Hays, was admitted to a Bristol hospital yesterday for a throat operation. He is expected to be discharged in a few days.

The Bishop of Gloucester, the Right Rev. Basil Hays, was admitted to a Bristol hospital yesterday for a throat operation. He is expected to be discharged in a few days.

The Bishop of Gloucester, the Right Rev. Basil Hays, was admitted to a Bristol hospital yesterday for a throat operation. He is expected to be discharged in a few days.

The Bishop of Gloucester, the Right Rev. Basil Hays, was admitted to a Bristol hospital yesterday for a throat operation. He is expected to be discharged in a few days.

The Bishop of Gloucester, the Right Rev. Basil Hays, was admitted to a Bristol hospital yesterday for a throat operation. He is expected to be discharged in a few days.

The Bishop of Gloucester, the Right Rev. Basil Hays, was admitted to a Bristol hospital yesterday for a throat operation. He is expected to be discharged in a few days.

The Bishop of Gloucester, the Right Rev. Basil Hays, was admitted to a Bristol hospital yesterday for a throat operation. He is expected to be discharged in a few days.

The Bishop of Gloucester, the Right Rev. Basil Hays, was admitted to a Bristol hospital yesterday for a throat operation. He is expected to be discharged in a few days.

The Bishop of Gloucester, the Right Rev. Basil Hays, was admitted to a Bristol hospital yesterday for a throat operation. He is expected to be discharged in a few days.

The Bishop of Gloucester, the Right Rev. Basil Hays, was admitted to a Bristol hospital yesterday for a throat operation. He is expected to be discharged in a few days.

The Bishop of Gloucester, the Right Rev. Basil Hays, was admitted to a Bristol hospital yesterday for a throat operation. He is expected to be discharged in a few days.

The Bishop of Gloucester, the Right Rev. Basil Hays, was admitted to a Bristol hospital yesterday for a throat operation. He is expected to be discharged in a few days.

The Bishop of Gloucester, the Right Rev. Basil Hays, was admitted to a Bristol hospital yesterday for a throat operation. He is expected to be discharged in a few days.

The Bishop of Gloucester, the Right Rev. Basil Hays, was admitted to a Bristol hospital yesterday for a throat operation. He is expected to be discharged in a few days.

The Bishop of Gloucester, the Right Rev. Basil Hays, was admitted to a Bristol hospital yesterday for a throat operation. He is expected to be discharged in a few days.

The Bishop of Gloucester, the Right Rev. Basil Hays, was admitted to a Bristol hospital yesterday for a throat operation. He is expected to be discharged in a few days.

The Bishop of Gloucester, the Right Rev. Basil Hays, was admitted to a Bristol hospital yesterday for a throat operation. He is expected to be discharged in a few days.

The Bishop of Gloucester, the Right Rev. Basil Hays, was admitted to a Bristol hospital yesterday for a throat operation. He is expected to be discharged in a few days.

The Bishop of Gloucester, the Right Rev. Basil Hays, was admitted to a Bristol hospital yesterday for a throat operation. He is expected to be discharged in a few days.

The Bishop of Gloucester, the Right Rev. Basil Hays, was admitted to a Bristol hospital yesterday for a throat operation. He is expected to be discharged in a few days.

The Bishop of Gloucester, the Right Rev. Basil Hays, was admitted to a Bristol hospital yesterday for a throat operation. He is expected to be discharged in a few days.

The Bishop of Gloucester, the Right Rev. Basil Hays, was admitted to a Bristol hospital yesterday for a throat operation. He is expected to be discharged in a few days.

The Bishop of Gloucester, the Right Rev. Basil Hays, was admitted to a Bristol hospital yesterday for a throat operation. He is expected to be discharged in a few days.

The Bishop of Gloucester, the Right Rev. Basil Hays, was admitted to a Bristol hospital yesterday for a throat operation. He is expected to be discharged in a few days.

The Bishop of Gloucester, the Right Rev. Basil Hays, was admitted to a Bristol hospital yesterday for a throat operation. He is expected to be discharged in a few days.

The Bishop of Gloucester, the Right Rev. Basil Hays, was admitted to a Bristol hospital yesterday for a throat operation. He is expected to be discharged in a few days.

The Bishop of Gloucester, the Right Rev. Basil Hays, was admitted to a Bristol hospital yesterday for a throat operation. He is expected to be discharged in a few days.

The Bishop of Gloucester, the Right Rev. Basil Hays, was admitted to a Bristol hospital yesterday for a throat operation. He is expected to be discharged in a few days.

The Bishop of Gloucester, the Right Rev. Basil Hays, was admitted to a Bristol hospital yesterday for a throat operation. He is expected to be discharged in a few days.

In brief

Five former MPs short-listed

Five Conservative MPs who lost their seats in the last general election are among the short-listed candidates chosen by the Conservative Association at Chichester, Sussex, one of whom will replace Mr. Christopher Chataway, who is not seeking re-election.

The five are Mr. Sydney Chapman, Mr. Selwyn Gummer, Mr. Alan Williams, Mr. Nicholas Scott, and Mr. Keith Speed. Mr. Chataway's majority in February was 11,412.

Oxford opposition

A referendum of Oxford University students has resulted in the rejection by a large majority of an instruction by the National Union of Students to stage a protest to "fascist and racist" speakers.

Missing child found

A search for Leona Rochell, aged three, by the police and soldiers from Western army camp, near Blackpool, ended last night. The child was found asleep in a field near her home.

Squatters stay put

About 60 squatters yesterday occupied for the third day a disused building in Bristol, demanding that the city council should refuse all further planning permission for such buildings.

Search for trawler

A privately sponsored expedition to search the arctic coast of Norway for traces of a missing trawler, the Gaul, hopes to leave Hull next week.

Verdict on nurses' pay within three months

By John Roper
Medical Reporter

The result of the inquiry into nurses' pay set up by the Government should be known within a maximum of three months and a minimum of two months, Mr. William Golding, Secretary of the Staff Side of the Whitley Council, said last night.

He did not expect that any interim award would be announced, particularly because any increase would be backdated to the start of the year. The staff side expects to be told the terms of reference and composition of Lord Hailsham's committee later this week.

An emergency meeting of the council of the Royal College of Nursing was held yesterday that chairmen of the committee, Mr. and Mrs. D. Frost, a district nurse sister and a member of the council, said there was extreme anxiety among patients and relatives that industrial action would jeopardize treatment and admissions to hospitals. Mr. Frost said that the committee would be asked to consider the possibility of industrial action being taken by nurses in support of their pay claim.

For the first time nurses would be on an all-day strike at three north London hospitals as part of the national campaign. Skeleton staffs were left on duty when members of the Confederation of Health Service Employees went on strike at the Bagnall, Westcliffe and St. Margaret's hospitals.

Medical technicians in London hospitals stopped work in a week-long protest at employers' refusal to negotiate on their claim for 30 per cent pay rises. Technicians at St. George's, St. Mary's and St. Thomas' hospitals, and the action is to be extended (our Labour Staff writes).

The action, organized by four unions, affected routine work in hospitals, but a spokesman said there was no question of life being endangered.

Coroner calls for extra watch on hospital patients

From Our Correspondent
York

Mr. Anthony Morris, the York Coroner, yesterday asked mental hospital authorities to be extra vigilant after hangings among patients. He said that a farmer's son, who was found dead in his hospital room in York, might have been influenced by the recent cases of three male patients found hanged at a Surrey mental hospital.

He recorded a verdict of suicide on David Walker, aged 27, who was found hanging in his room at Naburn Hospital, York, last Sunday.

Mr. Morris said: "I suppose the deceased would have read of recent hangings in another mental hospital, and it may be that hospital authorities should be alerted to this danger at this time when there has been such a lot in the newspapers about this particular mode of death."

Mr. Walker, of Roland Hill Farm, Newholme, east York, was said to have been suffering from schizophrenia and depression, and to have attempted to take his life on previous occasions.

The coroner commented: "I am not entirely happy that the deceased was allowed to have a tie, which was his means of hanging himself, although I fully understand the reasons why people should be allowed to have their own things about them."

Mr. David Hirst, a psychiatrist, said: "There is always the risk that a patient with schizophrenia will commit suicide or do any other unpredictable or impulsive act."

Bad news kills father

Mr. David Ekinley, of Gillingham, Kent, collapsed and died yesterday after learning that his daughter, Davina, had been killed in a mini-bus crash at Painsford, Devon. Mr. Terence Conquest, of Lambeth, and Miss Karen Tranam, of Gillingham, also died in the crash.

Five years' jail for two jewel robbers

Two men were each sentenced at the Central Criminal Court yesterday to five years' imprisonment for their part in a £50,000 jewel robbery in Hatton Garden, London, last June. Alfred Scully, aged 23, of Roden Street, Holloway, London, and Richard Smith, aged 24, of Holloway, had pleaded guilty.

Mr. John Rogers, for the prosecution, said that a highly respected Hatton Garden diamond merchant, Mr. William Trennen, aged 76, was attacked by two men who went to his London Diamond Bourse.

Ammonia was squirted in his eyes and Mr. Scully, who was carrying a pistol, beat him on the arms to make him let go of the two briefcases he was carrying. Mr. Trennen was then threatened by one of the robbers and told to keep out of it.

"Mr. Trennen, despite his age, was game and courageous to

the end," Mr. Rogers continued. "In a desperate bid to stop the robbers he grabbed hold of the rear bumper of the getaway car as it sped off and was dragged a number of feet before he was obliged to let go."

Four men and a woman who admitted helping the two robbers were also sentenced. William Austin Wright, aged 31, a manager of Shelley Road, Luton, Bedfordshire, who lives with Mr. Scully's sister and had helped to dispose of the jewelry by burying it, was given a nine-month prison sentence, suspended for two years, and fined £150.

Alan Thomas Maker, aged 25, a printer, of Leslie Road, Leyton, London, also admitted helping to dispose of the jewelry and was given a two-year prison sentence, suspended for two years, and fined £150.

Mr. Kevin Brown, aged 24, a carpet layer, of Coleridge Road, Hornsey, London, admitted helping Mr. Scully to avoid arrest by lending him his birth

certificate to obtain a false passport, and was given a nine-month prison sentence, suspended for two years, and fined £50.

Robert Thomas, aged 22, and Vera Hood, aged 25, both of Hind House, Forest Gate, Essex, admitted helping Mr. Smith to avoid arrest by hiding him in their home. Mr. Thomas was given a 12-month prison sentence, suspended for two years, and fined £100. Mrs. Hood was given six months, suspended for two years.

Mr. Rogers said that only £7,500 worth of the jewelry and about £4,000 cash had been recovered.

'Life' for attacker

Raymond Anthony David Creasey, aged 34, of Sidley, Box Hill, Sussex, who assaulted an elderly woman five days after release from a 10-year prison sentence, was jailed at Winchester Crown Court yesterday for life.

Mrs Castle to discuss civil servants' ban

By Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, will meet leaders of the Civil and Public Services Association today in an effort to settle a pension war in the Department of Health and Social Security. The ban may delay the payment of pension increases due on July 22.

The civil servants, who say they are short-staffed and working excessive overtime, are refusing to deal with the documentary work necessary to put the increases into effect until the Government agrees to pay all payment for the overtime needed is conceded. Last week they rejected a TUC appeal to end the ban.

The ban was strongly criticized yesterday by Mr. David Hobman, director of Age Concern, who said that more than 100 million pensioners were facing unnecessary hardship because of a "non-dispute" in which both sides were posturing. The difference between the department and the association amounted to £20, he said.

"It seems to us that a dispute about £20 reflects a trial of strength over a matter defined as 'principles' and it seems to disregard the incredible and widespread hardship that is going to be caused to millions of people."

Mr. Hobman said the association had started by asking for a £100 bonus, a figure that had always been understood to be payable after Phase Three ended. Last week, he said it would settle for £50, but he now understood that the association's negotiators that the figure was £20.

Evidence collected from Age Concern groups throughout Britain at the weekend showed that many old people were confused about whether they would get their higher pensions or any pension at all on July 22. Some were cancelling holidays because of the uncertainty and others were making plans about the ability to pay higher electricity and gas bills and increased rates if the higher pensions were not paid on time.

Mr. Hobman said there were 2,250,000 pensioners on supplementary benefits who would face delay.

These pensioners are by definition the poorest and most vulnerable because they are on supplementary benefits," he said. "They have to be individually reassessed and we are told that this is unlikely, even if the dispute was settled quickly and all the steps were pulled out, that their increases could all be completed by July 22."

HOME NEWS

Angry residents will fight any attempt to rebuild death factory

From John Chartres and Arthur Osman
Flixborough, Humberside

Residents in the disaster area surrounding the Nyrpro chemical plant, which was destroyed by explosion and fire on Saturday, said yesterday that they would resist any attempt to rebuild the works on the same site.

House owners and tenants, many of them still overawed by their experiences, also accused the local authorities of being dilatory in organizing repairs and rehousing.

At the factory, at Flixborough, fire officers and factory inspectors were prevented by smouldering fires and by lagoons of water heavily contaminated with dangerous chemicals, from reaching the suspected seat of the explosion and the area where the remains of 20 men are still believed to be lying. Twenty-eight workers died in the disaster.

There were noisy exchanges between the residents of Flixborough and officials and members of the Flixborough District Council, who arrived nearly 48 hours after the explosion, at the Nyrpro lagers' invitation. The meeting was held in the car park of Flixborough's inn, where drinks were served by candlelight and an emergency welfare centre was established in the grill room.

Officials had difficulty in explaining their actions over the weekend and their plans for the future under a deluge of accusations that the village had not received the speedy aid it needed.

As they spoke, council workers were refilling some roofs and covering windows.

Accusations of delay came from one quarter, although most people seemed to accept that the authorities' main concern on Saturday and Sunday was to provide shelter for the homeless and the evacuation of the area.

Mr Robert Croxby, clerk and chief executive of the council, said that residents, whether council tenants or private occupants, would be helped by the council with repairs and money where necessary.

Private owners, he said, should claim against their insurers, who would put matters quickly in hand.

Rehousing those whose homes were uninhabitable would be the priority. All residents would be receiving a letter from the council setting out in detail proposals about repairs, rehousing, and social and welfare help. Caravans would be provided as a temporary measure for those wanting them. They could be sited in people's front gardens. Other residents could stay on in the chalets of Anchor village, which was opened on Saturday as a refuge centre. The village at Scunthorpe, near Flixborough, was used until recently by workers building a big plant for British Steel.

Mr Croxby's speech was delivered in clipped terms which

seemed to irritate some people, who began calling: "You don't really care a damn about us."

When he repeated: "The letters will be coming through the letter boxes tonight," a resident replied: "Some of us haven't got any letter boxes any more."

Later, when Mr Croxby said he had to leave in a hurry to meet the county lord lieutenant, he was asked: "Who is he? Is he the jobbing builder? Why isn't he here?"

A voice edged with grievance called: "There was a national emergency yesterday but it's all finished now, isn't it?"

Mr Gordon Hughes, chairman of the council's policy and resources committee, said that if he had been subjected to the terrifying experience that Flixborough had suffered he would probably have felt as overawed as some of those present.

The council was faced with almost insuperable difficulties in rehousing people at so short notice. It was a task that would demand a great deal of time and effort.

Mr Croxby, when questioned later about the possible rebuilding of the plant on the same site, said: "The outline planning permission is there, but they would have to come to us again with a detailed planning application."

"They would have to show clearly what the cause of this explosion was and what steps they proposed to take to see that it never happened again. It would obviously be the subject of serious objections by many people."

Of course, we do not know whether they want to rebuild, but in a democratic society the people of this area would have their chance to voice their concern at a public inquiry.

The residents are forming an action committee to fight any rebuilding proposals by Nyrpro. Mr Hugh Scullion, who was a chemist at the plant, said: "Many people round here just did not realize the potential hazard. They thought it was still a fertilizer factory, which part of it was some years ago. What they were really doing was, in effect, like boiling petrol."

"We knew something like this was bound to happen one day."

Mr Labour Staff writes: The Transport and General Workers' Union has asked the Prime Minister for a government inquiry into the explosion. A letter from Mr Jack Jones, the union's general secretary, said he was sure Mr Wilson would realize the need for an immediate inquiry "into the causes and associated problems arising out of this terrible incident."

Parliamentary report, page 11
Lost production capacity, page 17

Firemen still defeated in attempts to reach bodies

From Staff Reporters
Flixborough, Humberside

Firemen, factory inspectors and technical experts, equipped with breathing apparatus and sensors, tried yesterday morning to reach the bodies of workers presumed to have been killed in the control room in the heart of the wreckage of the chemical factory devastated in Saturday's explosion at Flixborough, Humberside.

They had to turn back, partly because of what a senior fire officer described as the "vast lagoon" of contaminated water which has accumulated from the millions of gallons based on to the fire and partly because of the danger of charred and buckled steelwork collapsing on top of them. Some small fires were still burning at the centre of the factory.

Plans were made at a conference on the site for clearing the water, heavily contaminated with acids and other chemicals, and using cranes to remove the steelwork.

The Severn-Trent River Authority is to be consulted to ensure that the water does not pollute rivers or reservoirs. Mr Ivan Henson, divisional commander of the Humberside Fire Brigade, said that experts from Nyrpro, the company that owns the factory, had suggested that the remaining small fires should be allowed to burn themselves out.

One big tank of cyclohexane, the inflammable raw material used in the plant, went on burning until late yesterday afternoon, still casting a pall of

smoke over the surrounding area.

Mr Henson said that a fire officer would probably only face a task of such proportions once in a lifetime but he believed that he and his men had done the best possible job. The back-up system provided by the new local authority, structure had worked brilliantly. Support had come from brigades more than 50 miles outside Humberside's boundaries.

Investigators from the Factory Inspectorate are led by Mr Anthony Smith, deputy chief inspector, who said that his investigations on the site would take several weeks.

The death toll was reduced yesterday from 28 to 23 after a further check on employees who had gone to work on Saturday and not been seen afterwards.

One hundred and fifty police-men were still on duty in the area yesterday, some of them on crime prevention duty. Although there had been no looting, an officer said, £25 had been stolen from one damaged house.

He added that a cine colour film of the explosion had been taken by an amateur photographer. It had been handed to the police and sent for processing.

"We don't know how much light it will cast on the matter, but it will be made available to all concerned in the inquiries," he said. The photographer, who lived in one of the villages near the factory, started running his camera about 15 seconds after the first big explosion.

WEST EUROPE

Mr Healey will test EEC reaction on contribution cut

By David Spangler

Mr Denis Healey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, will have an opportunity to gauge European reactions to the British bid for a reduction in costs of membership when he meets EEC Finance Ministers in Luxembourg on Thursday.

The Treasury has circulated a special study analyzing the prospects for Britain's economic growth and output up to 1980 to the other members of the Community, as a background paper to Mr Callaghan's statement on renegotiation in Luxembourg today.

The main thrust of the paper is to support the claim that Britain's reduced share of the Community's total gross domestic product, which the Treasury calculates as 14 per cent in 1980 compared with 17.4 per cent this year, entitles it to a reduction in the budget contribution.

This contribution is estimated at £660m gross in 1980, which might be as high as a quarter of the total budget.

Although these calculations are very much open to argument, and will no doubt be challenged by EEC countries, the Treasury's belief is that the

basic assumptions, based on a growth rate of 3 per cent, are broadly correct. Accordingly, whatever points of detail are questioned, the main argument holds good, that Britain will be paying more than its fair share. This is in large measure due to tariffs on imports, which are payable to the Community. Agricultural levies which have been much reduced are no longer the problem they were, because the rise in world foodstuff prices has made Community prices relatively cheap.

If the calculations of Britain's budget contribution do not take into account some of the benefits of Community membership which Britain can legitimately expect, such as a regional development fund, the net contribution in 1980 is estimated at £380m. But these items would not significantly change the overall imbalance, in the Treasury's view.

The Finance Ministers' meeting is mainly concerned with coordinating Community countries' positions on monetary reform, in advance of the meeting of the Committee of Treasury of the IMF in Washington next week. Mr Healey flies to Washington at the weekend.

Surinam and Antilles pose problems for Holland

From Our Correspondent
The Hague, June 3

Surinam, the former colony of Dutch Guiana in Latin America, is to become fully independent before 1975, while the Netherlands Antilles in the Caribbean may achieve similar status around 1980.

This is the main result of a three-day conference between the members of the Netherlands, Surinam and the Antilles. The latter both have internal autonomy but Holland is still responsible for their diplomatic representation and defence.

The Government in Surinam, led by Mr Arron, has asked for a referendum on independence as soon as possible. However, the Opposition, led by the Hindu Party, is strongly against a break with the Netherlands. There were angry scenes at the start of the conference when Surinamese of Asian origin tried to attack the car in which Mr Arron drove to the Dutch Prime Minister's residence. Two people were arrested. The Netherlands Antilles is

much less enthusiastic about the prospect of independence. Too many complex questions concerning a new constitution, the legal system and the status of the citizens of the territory have still to be determined.

At present the people of Surinam and the Antilles carry the same passport as inhabitants of the Netherlands and enjoy the same rights. The total population of Surinam is about 350,000. More than 80,000 now live in Holland and few show any inclination to return.

The statement issued by the three Prime Ministers after their conference said that the repatriation of Surinamese citizens from the Netherlands would be studied. Flights from Surinam to the Netherlands are fully booked for the rest of the year by potential emigrants who fear that restrictions soon will be imposed. Yet there are already 10,000 Surinamese out of work in the Amsterdam area alone, a situation that is causing friction.

Mountain hunt for suspects in Spanish Premier's death

From Our Correspondent
Madrid, June 3

More than 1,000 men of the Civil Guard closed in today on the suspected mountain hide-out of the assassin of the Spanish Prime Minister and the killing of a policeman last weekend.

The paramilitary police—with tracker dogs—were armed with machine-guns and mortars as they surrounded six square miles of rugged terrain near San Sebastian. The search was intensified after a civil guard was shot dead by a suspected member of the outlawed ETA separatist organization yesterday.

It began on Friday when Basque gunmen held up a factory in the town of Beasain. One of them was captured on Saturday morning with a haul valued at more than £100,000.

A stringent check on all travellers crossing the border to and from France has been in effect for the past three days. The Spanish Government also has reinforced its border guards.

Police identified two of the wanted men as suspects in the case of the assassination in Madrid of Admiral Carrero Blanco. They are Senor José Manuel Pagaaga Gallastegui, believed to be the leader of the military wing of the ETA, and Senor Francisco Javier Aya Zulaika, known as "the Climber".

Cardinal rebukes Catholics who backed divorce

Rome, June 3.—Cardinal Antonio Poma, president of the Italian episcopal conference, today attacked Roman Catholics who had advocated voting in favour of divorce in last month's referendum.

The cardinal was addressing more than 300 Italian bishops and priests and delegates from four countries.

While criticizing those who had opposed the conference's stand on the May 12 referendum, Cardinal Poma said he hoped a dialogue could be started which would enable Catholics to "dispel mistrust and heal their wounds."

Mgr Enrico Bartoletti, the secretary-general of the conference, said that the conflict between the Christian faith and the culture of the world in which we live was increasingly apparent. Speaking on Vatican radio, Mgr Bartoletti urged the conference to send out a concrete message of reconciliation to heal the "rupture in the Italian Christian community." The message should have no repercussions in the social field.

Two days ago, the Vatican newspaper *Osservatore Romano* claimed that the referendum result (which produced a majority vote against repeal of the law allowing divorce) was in fact a victory for the church.

The victory "will appear in the long run" the newspaper said, "because the church did not keep a fearful silence" on the question. The church's role as a guide to the consciences of the people and as the defender of the family will be strengthened, the newspaper forecast. — Agence France-Press.

Tramps lose their 'beds' on Metro

Paris, June 3.—Metro officials concerned that station benches for passengers are being used by tramps as beds have started to replace them with separate seats. — UPI.



Signor Giovanni de Nicola tries to calm his hysterical bride, who has just seen her father shot dead by Turin police. Signor Gaspare Lentini, an alleged cigarette smuggler, was killed as he escorted his daughter to the church on Saturday.

Mr Callaghan will meet a very different Foreign Minister from Paris today

Frenchman whose vocation is Germany

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, June 3

Instead of M Michel Jobert, with his doleful air and liking for understatement, Mr Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, will discover across the conference table at Luxembourg tomorrow a very different French Foreign Minister. The contrast will be as great for him as for the overwhelming majority of Frenchmen to whom M Jean Sauvagnargues, a career diplomat of 59, is a completely unknown personality.

M Sauvagnargues was French ambassador in Bonn. When President Giscard d'Estaing introduced his new ministers, he commented: "I attach great importance to Franco-German cooperation for the resumption of the building of Europe. A technician in French diplomacy was very useful for this."

M Jobert was not a career diplomat and his quick often incisive mind was impeded by the formalities of traditional diplomacy.

"The Couve of Giscard", was an immediate comment when M Sauvagnargues was appointed. There is a superficial similarity, to M Couve de Murville, General de Gaulle's Foreign Minister. Both men were ambassadors to West Germany when they were picked to head the Quai d'Orsay. Neither had any direct political experience and were picked to be the faithful interpreters of a policy laid down at the Elysée.

But there the resemblance ends. Beneath the same superficial coldness, M Sauvagnargues conceals a great capacity for enthusiasm for the things he believes in. These can be summed up in two words: Germany and Europe. On both counts the President's choice is perfectly logical.

Germany for Jean Sauvagnargues has been more than a career. It is a lifelong vocation. It began in adolescence when



M Jean Sauvagnargues: Sincerity and quiet combativeness.

his mother, widowed early in the First World War, decided that this only son should have a European culture. She sent him to spend holidays in Austria, Italy, and the Germany of the Third Reich, which fascinated and repelled him.

He first aimed at a teaching career, entered the Ecole Normale Supérieure, from which President Pompidou also graduated, and got a first in the Agrégation with a thesis on Hegel and Hölderlin.

In 1941 he entered the Foreign Service. At the end of the war he served for a spell on General de Gaulle's personal staff before going on to German affairs, in which he was involved more or less continuously for the next nine years.

His vigorous championing of the ill-fated European Defence Community brought him into disfavour when General de Gaulle returned to power in 1958 and he was kept out of European affairs for eight years. He was Ambassador to Tunis until his appointment to Bonn four years ago.

This tall, thickset man with a broad forehead and an old-fashioned moustache is better perhaps at patient, careful paperwork than at human contacts. On his many visits to Bonn as Finance Minister, M Giscard d'Estaing appreciated his thorough grasp of problems, his sincerity and quiet combativeness combined with a desire never to offend.

These qualities were displayed at their best during the negotiations on the four power Berlin agreement of 1971 when, in many cases, the ambassador's vigilant defence of allied rights thwarted Moscow's manoeuvres and tempered Bonn's surrender to the heady temptations of the Ostpolitik.

But the Russians have not been at all pleased by his appointment as Foreign Minister. He knows them and their tricks too well.

The West German Government learnt to appreciate his directness, even though he occasionally told it some home truths, because he was always inspired by a deep regard for things German. His weaknesses are an occasional dogmatic stubbornness and irascibility.

Sir Anthony Eden, as he was then, was rendered speechless at the Lisbon conference in 1952 by his blunt: "No". He will stand firm on the rules of the European Community and Mr Callaghan can certainly not expect him to be "soft" on Britain's demands for "renegotiation".

But basically he admires and respects Britain. He sent his son to Cambridge for a year. In his very first statement as Foreign Minister he brushed aside loose talk about the substitution of a new Paris-Bonn axis for the Entente cordiale between M Pompidou and Mr Heath. But he insisted that European policy was based on a close Franco-German understanding, which was "not exclusive, but exemplary."

Protest over education policies in France

From Richard Wigg
Paris, June 3

The dropping of the word "national" from the title of the Ministry of Education in President Giscard d'Estaing's new Government has brought loud protests from the biggest national school parents' Association in France.

At their Whitsun annual conference which ended in Carcassonne today delegates expressed suspicion that, instead of seizing the opportunity to correct 16 years of alleged "neglect" or state education under the Gauls, the new Government had thereby quietly signalled its sympathy for expanding the role of private, fee-paying schools, confessional or non-confessional. Hence the elimination of the claim to embrace all national education.

M Louis Desbordes, the association's secretary-general, expressed fears such a development would only worsen the existing inequalities of opportunity for the younger generation in France, instead of lessening them as President Giscard d'Estaing promised during his election campaign.

Delegates recalled that M Olivier Giscard d'Estaing, the President's brother and an independent Republican deputy for the Alpes Maritimes, had in the past campaigned publicly for the need for private education to be given a bigger role beside France's full compulsory and non-confessional state education system—a creation of historic importance late last century.

The parents association, which backed M Mitterrand, the socialist leader, in the presidential election campaign, also criticized the choice of an educational administrator as the new Minister of Education. A politician, with a party behind him, the parents association argued, could wield more effective power in the Government and so obtain the budget resources to modernize the state education system.

The conference demanded of the new Government a "substantially augmented" budget for a comprehensive national education system "without rivals" in the private sphere.

The parents' association also called for immediate introduction of free books and free transport for all schoolchildren up to 16, instead of by stages as M Giscard d'Estaing proposed during the election.

Other demands were for the immediate engagement of extra teachers to reduce present class sizes at the primary level and the dropping of "streaming" in secondary education which, according to the association, benefitted a minority of schoolchildren and created a premature and socially disadvantageous selection for the rest.

Finnish Minister called up

Helsinki, June 3.—Mr Ulli Sundqvist, the Finnish Minister of Education, has been forced to resign after being called up to complete his military service. He has been replaced by Mr Voitto Kallio.

Mr Sundqvist, who was 27 and had three months to serve when he was appointed in February 1972, will suffer a drop in earnings from 6,000 Finnish marks (about £560) a month to the equivalent of about 30p a day. — Agence France-Press.

PRICE FREEZE ON HOLIDAYS IN THE ALGARVE

We guarantee all our prices for holidays in the Algarve on all departures until October 1974 at rates current in February last.

You can book with us now and know the exact price including fuel and currency surcharges up to October.

For free full colour programme write to:

THE TRAVEL CLUB

Dept. T, UPMINSTER, ESSEX
Or phone 1 pm 25000 (twenty-five thousand)

NUMBER 1 IN THE ALGARVE
for hotel or villa holidays

ATOL 12345

Holiday in Portugal? Feel free.

Because holidays should be silver linings and no clouds, come to Portugal.

To the sun. To the warm sea. To mile after mile of clean, soft

beaches. To an unspoiled, uncrowded countryside. To an atmosphere that is wholly relaxed and wholly relaxing.

You'll find the Portuguese, friendliest people on earth.

more welcoming than ever now. Understandably.

Portugal is still Portugal. Only more so. Much more so.

Come over.

Portugal

For holiday brochures about the better than ever Portugal see your travel agent or ring:
Portuguese National Tourist Office, 20 Lower Regent Street, London SW1W 4PH. Tel: 01 930 2455
Daily flights to Portugal via TAP/ British Airways. Book through your local travel agent.

Roll your own

It looks simple. You stand at the end of his nice shiny parquet strip and squint down it at a paragon of things which look like stunted Indian clubs. In your hands you balance a globe the size of a cannon ball (it feels as heavy, too) and all you have to do is to roll the cannon ball down the paragon and knock over the Indian club. It is not simple.

I made my debut at ten-pin bowling last week at the Charrington Bowl at Tolworth, a venue which would have been conveniently close to home had I damaged myself at this unaccustomed exercise and needed to be taken out on a stretcher. In fact, they say bowling can be dangerous because you can clip at the end of your run to deliver the cannon ball, and for this reason the floor behind the wicket is kept scrupulously clean. No food or drink is allowed anywhere near, and the greatest crime you can commit is to put tomato ketchup on your rival's gymshoes. Since, far from running up to discharge my shot, I delivered it from a prudent stationary position, my own fear was that my fingers would get stuck in the holes in the ball and the momentum of my throw would cause me to shoot down the paragon too and be gathered up by the inexorable machines at the end.

The holes in the ball, like the face on a coconut, were something I had not anticipated. You insert in them not your thumb and index and third finger, which

I suppose would give a rather mimic pinching grip on the ball, but your thumb, third and fourth fingers. You can thus alter the angle of the ball by the angle of your wrist.

The classic grip, according to my distinguished tutor, Mr. Glazer, president of the World Ten-Pin Federation and bowler of a mighty right-swing, is to have the thumb "at 10 o'clock". But women, Mr. Glazer points out, bowl quite differently from men because of the classic difference of anatomy. A man bowls with the arm straight because his shoulders are wider than his hips. Women have to curve the arm, however slightly, to get round the bumps.

But what really counts is your ability to bend, and sensible dress for bowling consists of separates which take account of the ergonomics of the game—limited cotton shirt with short sleeves, perhaps, and either trousers which do not flare enough at the ankle to trip you if you are a rummer-upper-and-eider, or a skirt which is full enough for movement but short enough not to get in the way of your hand. If you wear a belt, which does certainly make the outfit neater, choose an elastic one. The lighting at Tolworth is demure, something between a palais de

dance and a cinema interval, so without make-up you might look a little fishy. Who bowls? Not the same section of the community that plays bowls. I am not sure if the distinction is urban or suburban as opposed to country, especially seaside. There is certainly a distinction in figure.

The solid ladies in their white flannels and natty hats, feet braced for the roll, bands on knees to observe the progress of the wood, would make two of the listless women who go bowling. There is, of course, also the psychological difference of open air and artificial light. Can you imagine bowls played on plastic grass in the Albert Hall, a transition which tennis has amazingly conquered? On the other hand, can you imagine bowls players hiring special shoes which have been decontaminated by the use of ultra violet rays?

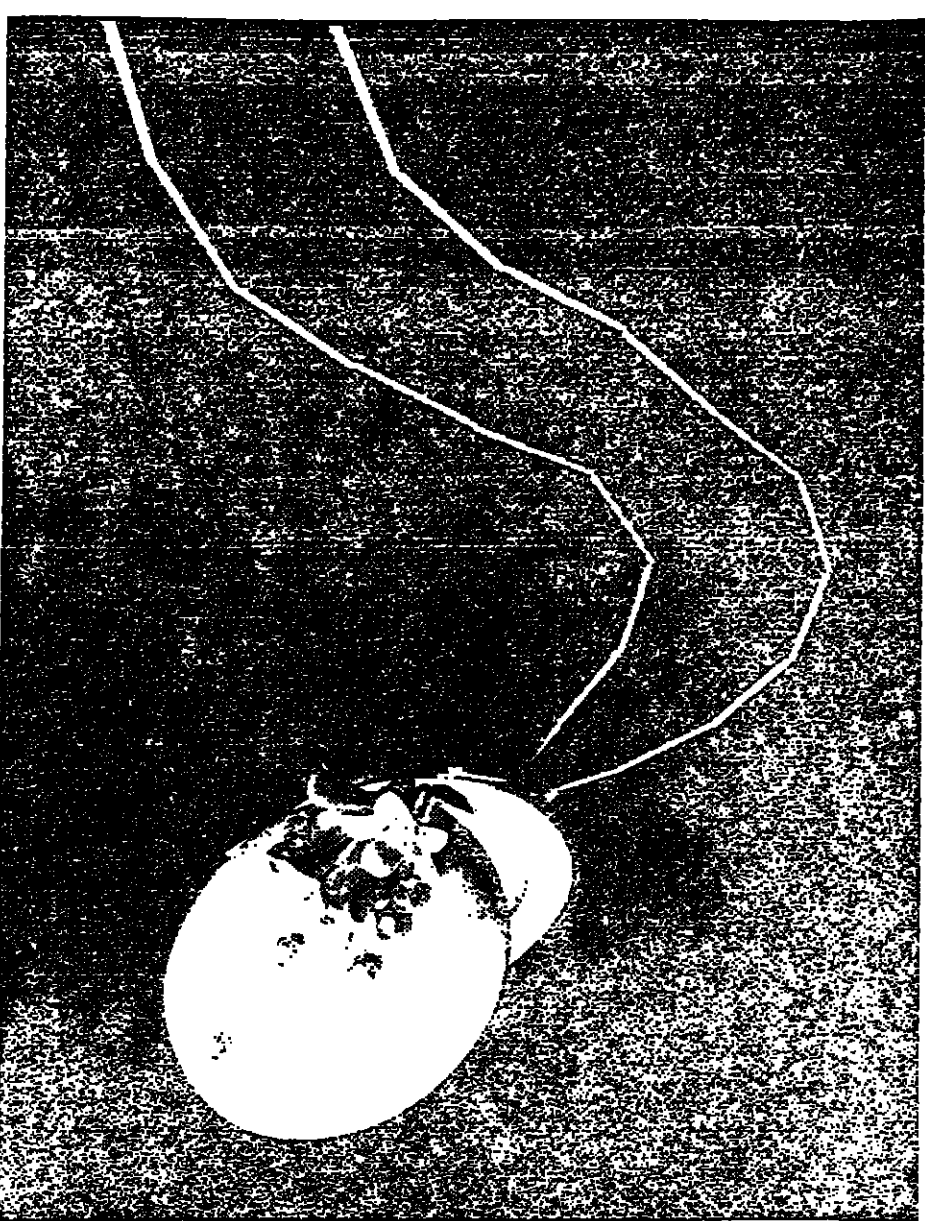
In America, 3,700,000 women bowl. In this country, the figure is 2,500, which, although only a small percentage of population compared with America, shows a growing enthusiasm for a sport that went through the same sort of teething troubles as did the home knitting machine; boom, disenchantment, sponsor alarm, gradual solid renaissance.

Fashion

Next year England will be host to 30 other countries in the World Ten-Pin Championships, which will be sponsored by Charrington and played at Tolworth. Some of our team may come from among the players I saw last week competing in the eleventh annual play-off of Ted Tilling's "Double-T's Housewives Group of Leagues". Joan and Sybil, Ena, Edna and Ivy were spinning their chic, personalized balls down the track with a will, performing strikes and picking up odd pins by the controlled eccentricity which one woman confided that the worst result of a serious operation was having to play with a lighter missile—you have the option of huring between 9lb and 16lb. Between games, the women formed and scattered around the ever sympathetic and exotic figure of Mr Tilling, chairman of the British Ten-Pin Bowling Association, and the golden orb set with rugged stones which he had David Mappin design for their ultimate reward. I wonder if Ted Tilling is not the greatest feminist I know? I can certainly see why he so much enjoys his bowling life among his friendly, professional women as a contrast to providing dresses fitted to an eighth of an inch on women who have one arm like a sylph and the other like a ham, whose nerves are as taut as their rackets and whose manners, I suspect, can be less than genial.

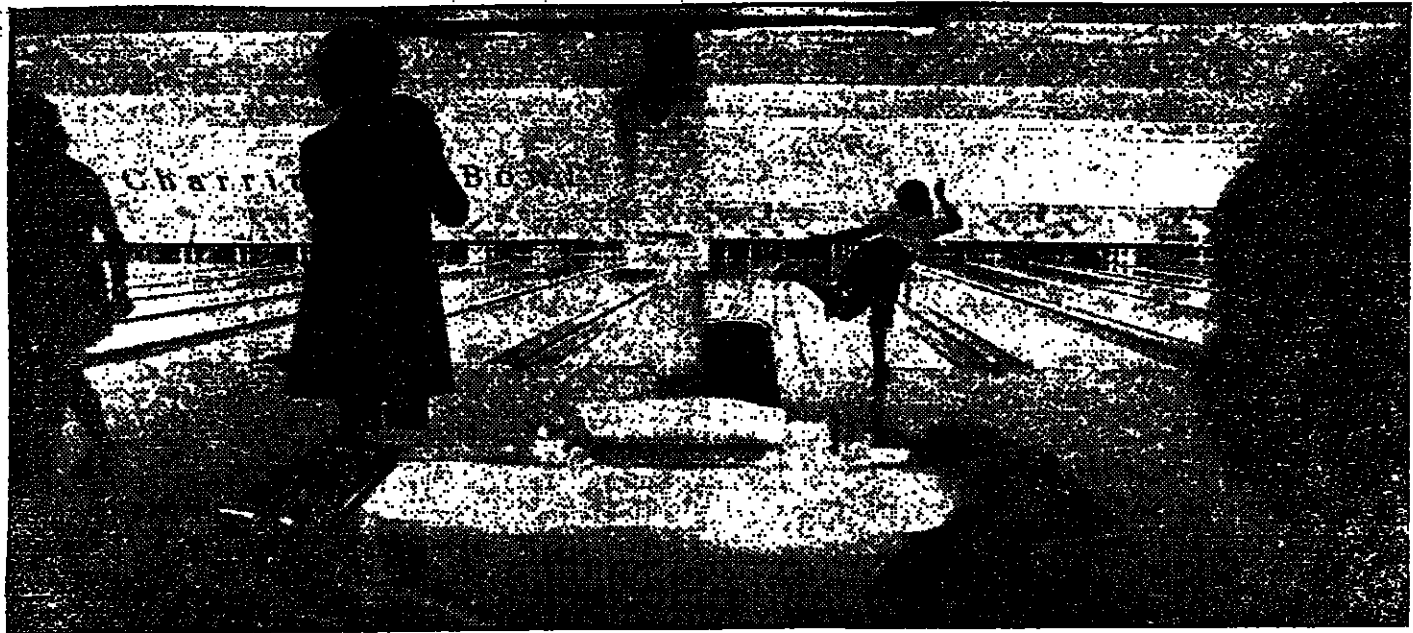
It would be nice to feel sure that when England is the host nation next year we will be able to provide the same scale of hospitality and enthusiasm that our team has met overseas. It all depends, of course, on the image that people have of bowling and the degree to which suitable firms feel they want to become involved in sponsorship. Not only is the image of the sport itself confused, but the image is also different in different countries. In America, women bowl like men; in Paris it is more chic. In both France and America the sport is generously lubricated, while here it is kept dry by our puritan licensing laws, which makes it a different sort of event again. What I liked so much at Tolworth was to see women refute the accusation that they cannot play in a team or that they cannot play a team game without pretending to be men.

Below left: Winner of the Double T's Housewives' League cup, Huddesdon. Left to right: Ann Deane, Margaret Onyett, Iris Young. Below: Jane Virot, an international player, in action. Left: Parquet panorama.



Treasure on Earth

Twenty-six-year-old Roger Doyle won a Diamonds Today first prize with this mirrored pendant, edged in ivory, scattered with brilliant cut diamonds. It costs about £500 and you can find out more about it, and Mr Doyle, from 44 Lexington Street, London, W.1. telephone 437 2838. With Mr Jim Slater revealing that one of his group's investments had been of £10m in gold which made £7m profit, real jewelry as pretty and as well designed as this seems less an extravagance than costume pieces which are now very expensive and have no intrinsic worth.



OVERSEAS

Hydrogen bomb's effects are still felt after 20 years

From Walter Sullivan
New York, June 3

On March 1, 1954, a hydrogen bomb exploding at Bikini atoll produced a cloud of radioactive dust that later rained down unexpectedly on islands as far away as New Zealand.

This week two more natives from Rongelap island, 125 miles from the site of the blast, will be operated on for thyroid abnormalities. One was in his other's womb at the time of the test explosion.

The operation will bring to the number of inhabitants of at island who have undergone ch treatment during the intervening 20 years. Apart from those conceived but not born, there were 89 people on the island when the radioactive debris fell there.

Since then one has died of leukaemia. Of the 17 who were less than 10 years old at the time, but two have developed nodules or tumours of the thyroid gland and in two cases a thyroid failed to function, directly and the growth of the children was stunted.

Now, because of treatment of artificial thyroid hormones, their normal growth has resumed.

In the course of the follow-up medical programme four operations revealed cancerous tumours of the thyroid, one in a child of another island, Rongelap.

gerik, where the exposure to radiation was considerably less. According to Dr Robert Conrad, head of the medical team which has visited the island periodically over the past 20 years, the Rongelap case may be one of the small number of thyroid tumours that occur naturally.

The results of his most recent visit and the continuing need for surgical treatment were reported by the Friends of Micronesia, an organization based in Berkeley, California.

Dr Conrad confirmed the report when telephoned at the Brookhaven National Laboratory in New York State, where he is based.

Although the islands where the nuclear tests took place in the 1950s are no longer dangerously radioactive, it is still unsafe to eat coconuts from the north end of Rongelap. Dr Conrad said that apparently the crabs eat their shells, thus perpetuating a relatively high level of such substances as strontium 90.

Nearly 28 per cent of those exposed to the original radiation have developed nodules or tumours, in contrast to an average incidence of 3 or 4 per cent among Americans, Dr Conrad said. During the first five years after exposure the rate of miscarriages among the Rongelap women was also higher, but it has returned to normal.

Two other groups were ac-

dentally exposed to the radiation: 23 Japanese fishermen, one of whom later died, and 28 American military personnel. The fishermen were on board a vessel that was less than a hundred miles from the site of the explosion.

The Americans, on Rongelap, 30 miles east of Rongelap, received a dose of only 60 rads (a unit of radiation exposure), while the people on Rongelap sustained 175 rads.

Because the thyroid gland picks up iodine, the radioactive isotope iodine 131 is suspected to have caused the thyroid effect. The development of nodules by an unborn child could mean that iodine 131 crossed through the placenta. However, Dr Conrad pointed out that the mother and the unborn child were also exposed to penetrating gamma rays.

The United States gave the islanders \$850,000 (about £390,000) in 1962 as compensation, but most of the money has been spent, Dr Conrad said. Native industries are reported to have withered, and now the islanders are seeking more money.

With both island test sites—Bikini and Eniwetok—now considered fit for habitation, Dr Conrad said, three families have moved back to Bikini and 40 homes had been built there for those returning. Eniwetok is still deserted.—New York Times News Service.

Whitlam criticism of country's poll system

From Our Correspondent
Melbourne, June 3

Mr Gough Whitlam, the Australian Prime Minister, speaking today at the declaration of the poll for his seat of Werriwa in Sydney's western suburbs, described the country's voting system as absurdly complicated. He said that voters should be required only to fill in as many squares on the ballot paper as there were vacancies.

The Prime Minister added: "We have always been accustomed to parsing ourselves on the back for Australian democracy; but it is not a very satisfactory system when Parliament is dissolved because it is not workable on April 10 and the first time it can meet will be July 3."

"It may well be July 16 or 23. A country should not have to be without a Parliament for three months. But this is how the law stands at present in Australia."

In Melbourne, Dr Jim Cairns, the Minister for Overseas Trade, confirmed that he would stand for election as deputy leader of the federal parliamentary Labour Party at its meeting in Canberra next Monday. The present occupant, Mr Lance Barnard of Tasmania, announced today that he also would stand again.

Dr Cairns accused the Australian media of misrepresenting him on three recent occasions.

He denied that he had been lobbying for the position of deputy leader; he denied he had ever said that people earning from \$A15,000 (about £3,500) a year upwards could expect to be hard hit by the next budget; and he emphatically denied the truth of an evening newspaper headline: "I'll take on Barnard, says Cairns." Dr Cairns said that headline was quite untrue. He had never made any such statement.

The Liberal Party is still in the throes of reorganisation over the result of the general election. Mr John Jess, a former MP, said today that the party must have a personal vendetta in the Victoria Liberal Party had taken precedence over the desire to win.

£370-a-foot snakes stolen from shop
Sydney, June 3.—Thieves stole several pythons and carpet snakes, worth up to £370 a foot, from a pet shop in the Sydney suburb of Campsie today.—Reuters.

Pakistan stops talks because of nuclear test

From Our Correspondent
Washington, June 3

Hopes of establishing normal relations between India and Pakistan have been dashed because of India's nuclear explosion. Pakistan has told India it talks planned for June 10, the resumption of telecommunication and travel facilities could be postponed indefinitely.

It is clear that Mr Bhutto, the Prime Minister, has not repeated the statement by Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, that the test was part of a search programme for peaceful purposes and that it should prevent reconciliation between the two countries.

A Pakistani Foreign Ministry spokesman said talks with India just wait until Pakistan received guarantees of nuclear umbrella "from at least one of the five original nuclear powers. He added that Indian attempts trying to reassure Pakistan lacked conviction and Pakistan no confidence.

Pressure in S Africa for race policy move to left

From Our Correspondent
Cape Town, June 3

The South African Government is under pressure from its "verligte" (enlightened) wing to move to the left in its policy towards the country's coloured (mixed race) population.

There are also pressures from "verligtes" for an easing of the burdens restricting the urban African population.

Nationalist columnists in both Cape and Transvaal newspapers are suggesting the policy concessions, even at the cost of splitting the Nationalist Party.

These developments seem to spring from the Portuguese coup and the danger of a deterioration in the security situation on South Africa's northern borders.

A sense of urgency is creeping into Nationalist press comment, together with an awareness that guerrilla warfare, if and when it comes, will have to be countered by political as well as military means.

Durban, June 3.—A Coloured sports leader, Mr Norman Middleton, has been told he cannot have a passport to attend a meeting of Fifa, the world soccer body, in West Germany next week unless he promises not to do anything that would harm South African sport.

Mr Middleton, who is president of the South African Soccer Federation and of the South African Council of Sport, both non-white bodies, said today he had refused to give this undertaking and considered the issue of a conditional passport to be a "blackmail".

BUSINESS NOTICES

READERS are recommended to take appropriate professional advice before entering obligations.

EXPORTS—U.K. Good sale agencies and capital offered for export and active participation in import-export company, of various suitable firms. Box 0250 D, The Times.

ADVERTISING or P.R. organization required to invest in and promote quality restaurant, central London. Phone: Fremantle at 826 2913.

NEW RECORD Production Company seeks investors. Box 0272 D, The Times.

MALAYSIA—British international company offers work capacity for component assembly, for further information please ring Colin Johnson 011 250 2541.

RELIABLE Italian, fluent English, would like to represent your interests in the above country. Own business experience of several years. Please contact: Mr. R. J. M. Jones, 11, Victoria Road, London, E.C. 1.

ADVERTISING SPACE available on all British Mass Sunday papers. Ring: 01-250 2541.

ADVERTISING SPACE available on all British Mass Sunday papers. Ring: 01-250 2541.

LONDON—North Central constructional business. Main road section. Complete with offices, stores and parking. Details: Box 0315 D, The Times.

LEGAL NOTICES

No. 00116 of 1974
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
Chancery Division
Notice is hereby given that a First and Final Payment to Preferred Creditors is intended to be declared in the above matter by the Court on the 20th day of June 1974 at 10.30 a.m. in the Court of the Registrar of the High Court at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, W.C.2.

No. 00116 of 1974
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
Chancery Division
Notice is hereby given that a First and Final Payment to Preferred Creditors is intended to be declared in the above matter by the Court on the 20th day of June 1974 at 10.30 a.m. in the Court of the Registrar of the High Court at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, W.C.2.

No. 00116 of 1974
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
Chancery Division
Notice is hereby given that a First and Final Payment to Preferred Creditors is intended to be declared in the above matter by the Court on the 20th day of June 1974 at 10.30 a.m. in the Court of the Registrar of the High Court at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, W.C.2.

No. 00116 of 1974
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
Chancery Division
Notice is hereby given that a First and Final Payment to Preferred Creditors is intended to be declared in the above matter by the Court on the 20th day of June 1974 at 10.30 a.m. in the Court of the Registrar of the High Court at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, W.C.2.

No. 00116 of 1974
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
Chancery Division
Notice is hereby given that a First and Final Payment to Preferred Creditors is intended to be declared in the above matter by the Court on the 20th day of June 1974 at 10.30 a.m. in the Court of the Registrar of the High Court at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, W.C.2.

LEGAL NOTICES

No. 00116 of 1974
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
Chancery Division
Notice is hereby given that a First and Final Payment to Preferred Creditors is intended to be declared in the above matter by the Court on the 20th day of June 1974 at 10.30 a.m. in the Court of the Registrar of the High Court at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, W.C.2.

No. 00116 of 1974
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
Chancery Division
Notice is hereby given that a First and Final Payment to Preferred Creditors is intended to be declared in the above matter by the Court on the 20th day of June 1974 at 10.30 a.m. in the Court of the Registrar of the High Court at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, W.C.2.

No. 00116 of 1974
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
Chancery Division
Notice is hereby given that a First and Final Payment to Preferred Creditors is intended to be declared in the above matter by the Court on the 20th day of June 1974 at 10.30 a.m. in the Court of the Registrar of the High Court at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, W.C.2.

No. 00116 of 1974
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
Chancery Division
Notice is hereby given that a First and Final Payment to Preferred Creditors is intended to be declared in the above matter by the Court on the 20th day of June 1974 at 10.30 a.m. in the Court of the Registrar of the High Court at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, W.C.2.

No. 00116 of 1974
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
Chancery Division
Notice is hereby given that a First and Final Payment to Preferred Creditors is intended to be declared in the above matter by the Court on the 20th day of June 1974 at 10.30 a.m. in the Court of the Registrar of the High Court at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, W.C.2.

No. 00116 of 1974
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
Chancery Division
Notice is hereby given that a First and Final Payment to Preferred Creditors is intended to be declared in the above matter by the Court on the 20th day of June 1974 at 10.30 a.m. in the Court of the Registrar of the High Court at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, W.C.2.

No. 00116 of 1974
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
Chancery Division
Notice is hereby given that a First and Final Payment to Preferred Creditors is intended to be declared in the above matter by the Court on the 20th day of June 1974 at 10.30 a.m. in the Court of the Registrar of the High Court at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, W.C.2.

No. 00116 of 1974
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
Chancery Division
Notice is hereby given that a First and Final Payment to Preferred Creditors is intended to be declared in the above matter by the Court on the 20th day of June 1974 at 10.30 a.m. in the Court of the Registrar of the High Court at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, W.C.2.

No. 00116 of 1974
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
Chancery Division
Notice is hereby given that a First and Final Payment to Preferred Creditors is intended to be declared in the above matter by the Court on the 20th day of June 1974 at 10.30 a.m. in the Court of the Registrar of the High Court at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, W.C.2.

No. 00116 of 1974
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
Chancery Division
Notice is hereby given that a First and Final Payment to Preferred Creditors is intended to be declared in the above matter by the Court on the 20th day of June 1974 at 10.30 a.m. in the Court of the Registrar of the High Court at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, W.C.2.

No. 00116 of 1974
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
Chancery Division
Notice is hereby given that a First and Final Payment to Preferred Creditors is intended to be declared in the above matter by the Court on the 20th day of June 1974 at 10.30 a.m. in the Court of the Registrar of the High Court at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, W.C.2.

No. 00116 of 1974
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
Chancery Division
Notice is hereby given that a First and Final Payment to Preferred Creditors is intended to be declared in the above matter by the Court on the 20th day of June 1974 at 10.30 a.m. in the Court of the Registrar of the High Court at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, W.C.2.

LEGAL NOTICES

No. 00116 of 1974
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
Chancery Division
Notice is hereby given that a First and Final Payment to Preferred Creditors is intended to be declared in the above matter by the Court on the 20th day of June 1974 at 10.30 a.m. in the Court of the Registrar of the High Court at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, W.C.2.

No. 00116 of 1974
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
Chancery Division
Notice is hereby given that a First and Final Payment to Preferred Creditors is intended to be declared in the above matter by the Court on the 20th day of June 1974 at 10.30 a.m. in the Court of the Registrar of the High Court at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, W.C.2.

No. 00116 of 1974
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
Chancery Division
Notice is hereby given that a First and Final Payment to Preferred Creditors is intended to be declared in the above matter by the Court on the 20th day of June 1974 at 10.30 a.m. in the Court of the Registrar of the High Court at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, W.C.2.

No. 00116 of 1974
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
Chancery Division
Notice is hereby given that a First and Final Payment to Preferred Creditors is intended to be declared in the above matter by the Court on the 20th day of June 1974 at 10.30 a.m. in the Court of the Registrar of the High Court at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, W.C.2.

No. 00116 of 1974
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
Chancery Division
Notice is hereby given that a First and Final Payment to Preferred Creditors is intended to be declared in the above matter by the Court on the 20th day of June 1974 at 10.30 a.m. in the Court of the Registrar of the High Court at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, W.C.2.

No. 00116 of 1974
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
Chancery Division
Notice is hereby given that a First and Final Payment to Preferred Creditors is intended to be declared in the above matter by the Court on the 20th day of June 1974 at 10.30 a.m. in the Court of the Registrar of the High Court at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, W.C.2.

No. 00116 of 1974
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
Chancery Division
Notice is hereby given that a First and Final Payment to Preferred Creditors is intended to be declared in the above matter by the Court on the 20th day of June 1974 at 10.30 a.m. in the Court of the Registrar of the High Court at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, W.C.2.

No. 00116 of 1974
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
Chancery Division
Notice is hereby given that a First and Final Payment to Preferred Creditors is intended to be declared in the above matter by the Court on the 20th day of June 1974 at 10.30 a.m. in the Court of the Registrar of the High Court at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, W.C.2.

No. 00116 of 1974
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
Chancery Division
Notice is hereby given that a First and Final Payment to Preferred Creditors is intended to be declared in the above matter by the Court on the 20th day of June 1974 at 10.30 a.m. in the Court of the Registrar of the High Court at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, W.C.2.

No. 00116 of 1974
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
Chancery Division
Notice is hereby given that a First and Final Payment to Preferred Creditors is intended to be declared in the above matter by the Court on the 20th day of June 1974 at 10.30 a.m. in the Court of the Registrar of the High Court at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, W.C.2.

No. 00116 of 1974
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
Chancery Division
Notice is hereby given that a First and Final Payment to Preferred Creditors is intended to be declared in the above matter by the Court on the 20th day of June 1974 at 10.30 a.m. in the Court of the Registrar of the High Court at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, W.C.2.

No. 00116 of 1974
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
Chancery Division
Notice is hereby given that a First and Final Payment to Preferred Creditors is intended to be declared in the above matter by the Court on the 20th day of June 1974 at 10.30 a.m. in the Court of the Registrar of the High Court at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, W.C.2.

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES

No. 00116 of 1974
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
Chancery Division
Notice is hereby given that a First and Final Payment to Preferred Creditors is intended to be declared in the above matter by the Court on the 20th day of June 1974 at 10.30 a.m. in the Court of the Registrar of the High Court at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, W.C.2.

No. 00116 of 1974
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
Chancery Division
Notice is hereby given that a First and Final Payment to Preferred Creditors is intended to be declared in the above matter by the Court on the 20th day of June 1974 at 10.30 a.m. in the Court of the Registrar of the High Court at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, W.C.2.

No. 00116 of 1974
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
Chancery Division
Notice is hereby given that a First and Final Payment to Preferred Creditors is intended to be declared in the above matter by the Court on the 20th day of June 1974 at 10.30 a.m. in the Court of the Registrar of the High Court at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, W.C.2.

No. 00116 of 1974
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
Chancery Division
Notice is hereby given that a First and Final Payment to Preferred Creditors is intended to be declared in the above matter by the Court on the 20th day of June 1974 at 10.30 a.m. in the Court of the Registrar of the High Court at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, W.C.2.

No. 00116 of 1974
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
Chancery Division
Notice is hereby given that a First and Final Payment to Preferred Creditors is intended to be declared in the above matter by the Court on the 20th day of June 1974 at 10.30 a.m. in the Court of the Registrar of the High Court at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, W.C.2.

No. 00116 of 1974
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
Chancery Division
Notice is hereby given that a First and Final Payment to Preferred Creditors is intended to be declared in the above matter by the Court on the 20th day of June 1974 at 10.30 a.m. in the Court of the Registrar of the High Court at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, W.C.2.

No. 00116 of 1974
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
Chancery Division
Notice is hereby given that a First and Final Payment to Preferred Creditors is intended to be declared in the above matter by the Court on the 20th day of June 1974 at 10.30 a.m. in the Court of the Registrar of the High Court at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, W.C.2.

No. 00116 of 1974
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
Chancery Division
Notice is hereby given that a First and Final Payment to Preferred Creditors is intended to be declared in the above matter by the Court on the 20th day of June 1974 at 10.30 a.m. in the Court of the Registrar of the High Court at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, W.C.2.

No. 00116 of 1974
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
Chancery Division
Notice is hereby given that a First and Final Payment to Preferred Creditors is intended to be declared in the above matter by the Court on the 20th day of June 1974 at 10.30 a.m. in the Court of the Registrar of the High Court at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, W.C.2.

No. 00116 of 1974
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
Chancery Division
Notice is hereby given that a First and Final Payment to Preferred Creditors is intended to be declared in the above matter by the Court on the 20th day of June 1974 at 10.30 a.m. in the Court of the Registrar of the High Court at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, W.C.2.

No. 00116 of 1974
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
Chancery Division
Notice is hereby given that a First and Final Payment to Preferred Creditors is intended to be declared in the above matter by the Court on the 20th day of June 1974 at 10.30 a.m. in the Court of the Registrar of the High Court at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, W.C.2.

No. 00116 of 1974
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
Chancery Division
Notice is hereby given that a First and Final Payment to Preferred Creditors is intended to be declared in the above matter by the Court on the 20th day of June 1974 at 10.30 a.m. in the Court of the Registrar of the High Court at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, W.C.2.

SPORT

Tennis

Borg plays with great maturity to put Nastase off balance

Rome, June 3.—Bjorn Borg, of Sweden, rested for two hours after the finish of his semi-final round today, and then defeated the defending champion, the Nastase, of Romania, 6-3, 6-4, 6-2, to win the Italian Open tennis championship.

The blond Swede, who will be 18 in a few days, put the match away on his first championship point, forcing Nastase into a hurried shot which went into the net. Borg then played a class and powers of recovery. He had to overcome not only one but also the host of a Roman high noon and a crowd cheering for Nastase, the favourite. But he overcame the handicaps, plus Nastase's double serve, to sweep aside the Romanian, who at times seemed to lose interest in the final.

It was Borg's first win in a major international tournament. He also became the youngest player ever to win the Italian singles title.

Borg played an imaginative attacking game against the stylish Romanian and found his opponent, who won in Rome in 1970 and 1973, in less than his best form. Borg played with a high degree of maturity, his whip-like forehand and backhand drives kept the Romanian off balance and set up numerous winners at the net.

Frequently he had Nastase scurrying from side to side of the court and he was particularly adept at finding the far backhand corner with his drives, which Nastase often missed or returned weakly.

Borg broke Nastase's first service in the second game of the first set and added one to take the set. Nastase looked more at ease in the second set, taking his services in the first and third games at love and running the young Swede all over the court.

The two players traded service breaks twice in the fifth through to the eighth games. Borg finally broke Nastase's service in the eighth game and took the set.

Borg broke Nastase's first service in the final set and then broke again to love in the seventh with Nastase double-faulting the final game point.

"I only knew I would really win at 5-2 of the third set," Borg said. "I think I played very well here but to win a championship takes a lot of luck. Also I think Nastase was tired. But my play went very well today."



Borg: a two-hour rest before playing in the final.

Earlier, Borg had moved into the final with a 2-6, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4, 7-5 win over the unseeded Argentine player, Guillermo Vilas. The match had been called off in darkness on Sunday night with the two players tied 1-1 in the fifth set. The match lasted a little more than three hours on Sunday and 30 minutes today.

It was a battle to the end with Vilas, who has come into his own this year, showing great tenacity in stretching the Swedish player.

The match was neither brilliant nor imaginative. It was a war of attrition, with both men slugging

it out from the base line in long rallies. One went to 39 strokes before Borg hit a winner. Another went to 53 strokes before Borg finally broke Vilas's service in the 11th game of the fifth set.

Raul Ramirez, of Mexico, and Brian Gottfried, of the United States, beat Nastase and Juan Gilbert, of Spain, 6-3, 6-2, 6-3, to win the men's doubles final.

Men's doubles: First, R. Ramirez and B. Gottfried (USA) beat N. Nastase and J. Gilbert (Spain) 6-3, 6-2, 6-3. Nastase (Argentina) and J. Gilbert (Spain) 6-3, 6-2, 6-3.

Cricket

Northerners face a hard battle in the South

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

The luck of the draw has produced four cracking good matches for the quarter-final of the Benson and Hedges competition to be played on Wednesday, June 12, the day after the first test match in the South.

At Canterbury the winners in the first two years of the competition will meet each other in a repeat of the 1967-68 final, when Lancashire beat Yorkshire by 100 runs.

At Taunton, Lancashire will meet the Yorkshire team, which was beaten by 100 runs in the first test match. At Taunton, Lancashire will meet the Yorkshire team, which was beaten by 100 runs in the first test match.

At Taunton, Lancashire will meet the Yorkshire team, which was beaten by 100 runs in the first test match. At Taunton, Lancashire will meet the Yorkshire team, which was beaten by 100 runs in the first test match.

At Taunton, Lancashire will meet the Yorkshire team, which was beaten by 100 runs in the first test match. At Taunton, Lancashire will meet the Yorkshire team, which was beaten by 100 runs in the first test match.

At Taunton, Lancashire will meet the Yorkshire team, which was beaten by 100 runs in the first test match. At Taunton, Lancashire will meet the Yorkshire team, which was beaten by 100 runs in the first test match.

At Taunton, Lancashire will meet the Yorkshire team, which was beaten by 100 runs in the first test match. At Taunton, Lancashire will meet the Yorkshire team, which was beaten by 100 runs in the first test match.

Engineer turns the screw on Derby

By Alan Gibson
Derbyshire, with all second innings wickets in hand, are six runs ahead of the Indian touring team.

It was a sunny, rather windy, but pleasant day. The ground, for all its architectural oddities—its innumerable mounds of earth and concrete—looked well and the Derby County football club contributed to the scene with a band of music.

Derbyshire, with all second innings wickets in hand, are six runs ahead of the Indian touring team. Derbyshire, with all second innings wickets in hand, are six runs ahead of the Indian touring team.

Derbyshire, with all second innings wickets in hand, are six runs ahead of the Indian touring team. Derbyshire, with all second innings wickets in hand, are six runs ahead of the Indian touring team.

Derbyshire, with all second innings wickets in hand, are six runs ahead of the Indian touring team. Derbyshire, with all second innings wickets in hand, are six runs ahead of the Indian touring team.

Derbyshire, with all second innings wickets in hand, are six runs ahead of the Indian touring team. Derbyshire, with all second innings wickets in hand, are six runs ahead of the Indian touring team.

Derbyshire, with all second innings wickets in hand, are six runs ahead of the Indian touring team. Derbyshire, with all second innings wickets in hand, are six runs ahead of the Indian touring team.

Derbyshire, with all second innings wickets in hand, are six runs ahead of the Indian touring team. Derbyshire, with all second innings wickets in hand, are six runs ahead of the Indian touring team.

Football

Mercer says Keegan can play tomorrow

From Geoffrey Green
Football Correspondent

Belgrade, June 3
Joe Mercer, the England manager, said today that what he understood "has been labelled at home" as the Keegan affair, would not affect his choice of team for the match against Yugoslavia here on Wednesday evening.

Mr Mercer said: "Keegan is an important part of my side. He would be less than human if he shrugged off this incident easily. He is such a valuable little lad, a bit like a cat, that I am sure he will be back in the team."

Mr Mercer added: "I pay tribute to the responsible way my players have acted. They have taken everything into consideration and especially the position of Keegan himself."

The latest news in the Keegan affair, which I would describe as the importance of being a footballer, is that the Football Association have made their investigation into the whole incident and are in the process of releasing a statement on the results of their inquiry.

Mr Mercer said: "I pay tribute to the responsible way my players have acted. They have taken everything into consideration and especially the position of Keegan himself."

Mr Mercer said: "I pay tribute to the responsible way my players have acted. They have taken everything into consideration and especially the position of Keegan himself."

Mr Mercer said: "I pay tribute to the responsible way my players have acted. They have taken everything into consideration and especially the position of Keegan himself."

Mr Mercer said: "I pay tribute to the responsible way my players have acted. They have taken everything into consideration and especially the position of Keegan himself."

Football

Beckenbauer told to rest

Malaga, June 3.—Franz Beckenbauer, the captain of West Germany's football team, pulled a stomach muscle in today's training for the World Cup. The team doctor treated Beckenbauer and ordered him to rest for several days.

The national coach, Helmut Schön, said there were no grounds to believe Beckenbauer was a "walking wound" but a "resting" period was necessary as a precautionary measure.

Beckenbauer, who has been a key player for West Germany since 1966, was expected to play in the match against Yugoslavia here on Wednesday evening.

Beckenbauer, who has been a key player for West Germany since 1966, was expected to play in the match against Yugoslavia here on Wednesday evening.

Beckenbauer, who has been a key player for West Germany since 1966, was expected to play in the match against Yugoslavia here on Wednesday evening.

Beckenbauer, who has been a key player for West Germany since 1966, was expected to play in the match against Yugoslavia here on Wednesday evening.

Beckenbauer, who has been a key player for West Germany since 1966, was expected to play in the match against Yugoslavia here on Wednesday evening.

Beckenbauer, who has been a key player for West Germany since 1966, was expected to play in the match against Yugoslavia here on Wednesday evening.

Beckenbauer, who has been a key player for West Germany since 1966, was expected to play in the match against Yugoslavia here on Wednesday evening.

Football

Uttley at flank for Lions against Coloured team

Cape Town, June 3.—The British Lions rugby team, expected to have difficulty retaining their unbeaten record when they meet a Coloured (mixed race) team here tomorrow.

The Lions, who have been unbeaten since their first tour in 1905, are expected to have difficulty retaining their unbeaten record when they meet a Coloured (mixed race) team here tomorrow.

The Lions, who have been unbeaten since their first tour in 1905, are expected to have difficulty retaining their unbeaten record when they meet a Coloured (mixed race) team here tomorrow.

The Lions, who have been unbeaten since their first tour in 1905, are expected to have difficulty retaining their unbeaten record when they meet a Coloured (mixed race) team here tomorrow.

The Lions, who have been unbeaten since their first tour in 1905, are expected to have difficulty retaining their unbeaten record when they meet a Coloured (mixed race) team here tomorrow.

The Lions, who have been unbeaten since their first tour in 1905, are expected to have difficulty retaining their unbeaten record when they meet a Coloured (mixed race) team here tomorrow.

The Lions, who have been unbeaten since their first tour in 1905, are expected to have difficulty retaining their unbeaten record when they meet a Coloured (mixed race) team here tomorrow.

The Lions, who have been unbeaten since their first tour in 1905, are expected to have difficulty retaining their unbeaten record when they meet a Coloured (mixed race) team here tomorrow.

The Lions, who have been unbeaten since their first tour in 1905, are expected to have difficulty retaining their unbeaten record when they meet a Coloured (mixed race) team here tomorrow.

Rugby Union

Uttley at flank for Lions against Coloured team

Cape Town, June 3.—The British Lions rugby team, expected to have difficulty retaining their unbeaten record when they meet a Coloured (mixed race) team here tomorrow.

The Lions, who have been unbeaten since their first tour in 1905, are expected to have difficulty retaining their unbeaten record when they meet a Coloured (mixed race) team here tomorrow.

The Lions, who have been unbeaten since their first tour in 1905, are expected to have difficulty retaining their unbeaten record when they meet a Coloured (mixed race) team here tomorrow.

The Lions, who have been unbeaten since their first tour in 1905, are expected to have difficulty retaining their unbeaten record when they meet a Coloured (mixed race) team here tomorrow.

The Lions, who have been unbeaten since their first tour in 1905, are expected to have difficulty retaining their unbeaten record when they meet a Coloured (mixed race) team here tomorrow.

The Lions, who have been unbeaten since their first tour in 1905, are expected to have difficulty retaining their unbeaten record when they meet a Coloured (mixed race) team here tomorrow.

The Lions, who have been unbeaten since their first tour in 1905, are expected to have difficulty retaining their unbeaten record when they meet a Coloured (mixed race) team here tomorrow.

The Lions, who have been unbeaten since their first tour in 1905, are expected to have difficulty retaining their unbeaten record when they meet a Coloured (mixed race) team here tomorrow.

The Lions, who have been unbeaten since their first tour in 1905, are expected to have difficulty retaining their unbeaten record when they meet a Coloured (mixed race) team here tomorrow.

Rugby Union

Uttley at flank for Lions against Coloured team

Cape Town, June 3.—The British Lions rugby team, expected to have difficulty retaining their unbeaten record when they meet a Coloured (mixed race) team here tomorrow.

The Lions, who have been unbeaten since their first tour in 1905, are expected to have difficulty retaining their unbeaten record when they meet a Coloured (mixed race) team here tomorrow.

The Lions, who have been unbeaten since their first tour in 1905, are expected to have difficulty retaining their unbeaten record when they meet a Coloured (mixed race) team here tomorrow.

The Lions, who have been unbeaten since their first tour in 1905, are expected to have difficulty retaining their unbeaten record when they meet a Coloured (mixed race) team here tomorrow.

The Lions, who have been unbeaten since their first tour in 1905, are expected to have difficulty retaining their unbeaten record when they meet a Coloured (mixed race) team here tomorrow.

The Lions, who have been unbeaten since their first tour in 1905, are expected to have difficulty retaining their unbeaten record when they meet a Coloured (mixed race) team here tomorrow.

The Lions, who have been unbeaten since their first tour in 1905, are expected to have difficulty retaining their unbeaten record when they meet a Coloured (mixed race) team here tomorrow.

The Lions, who have been unbeaten since their first tour in 1905, are expected to have difficulty retaining their unbeaten record when they meet a Coloured (mixed race) team here tomorrow.

The Lions, who have been unbeaten since their first tour in 1905, are expected to have difficulty retaining their unbeaten record when they meet a Coloured (mixed race) team here tomorrow.

Rugby Union

Uttley at flank for Lions against Coloured team

Cape Town, June 3.—The British Lions rugby team, expected to have difficulty retaining their unbeaten record when they meet a Coloured (mixed race) team here tomorrow.

The Lions, who have been unbeaten since their first tour in 1905, are expected to have difficulty retaining their unbeaten record when they meet a Coloured (mixed race) team here tomorrow.

The Lions, who have been unbeaten since their first tour in 1905, are expected to have difficulty retaining their unbeaten record when they meet a Coloured (mixed race) team here tomorrow.

The Lions, who have been unbeaten since their first tour in 1905, are expected to have difficulty retaining their unbeaten record when they meet a Coloured (mixed race) team here tomorrow.

The Lions, who have been unbeaten since their first tour in 1905, are expected to have difficulty retaining their unbeaten record when they meet a Coloured (mixed race) team here tomorrow.

The Lions, who have been unbeaten since their first tour in 1905, are expected to have difficulty retaining their unbeaten record when they meet a Coloured (mixed race) team here tomorrow.

The Lions, who have been unbeaten since their first tour in 1905, are expected to have difficulty retaining their unbeaten record when they meet a Coloured (mixed race) team here tomorrow.

The Lions, who have been unbeaten since their first tour in 1905, are expected to have difficulty retaining their unbeaten record when they meet a Coloured (mixed race) team here tomorrow.

The Lions, who have been unbeaten since their first tour in 1905, are expected to have difficulty retaining their unbeaten record when they meet a Coloured (mixed race) team here tomorrow.

Connors seeded to meet Giltinan in the final

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

James Connors, who holds the Australian and South African tennis championships, may have thought he had a relaxing week ahead of him when his entry for the French championships was refused (they disapprove of the American Inter-City League in which he has recently been competing).

Connors decided to have some match practice on grass in readiness for Wimbledon and entered the Northern tournament, sponsored by the Refuge Assurance Company at Manchester, where the draw predicts that in the semi-final round Connors will play Sydney Ball, who took him to five sets during the Australian championships.

Assuming Connors surmounts that and other intermediate hurdles, his opponent in the final should be Robert Giltinan, who had no trouble disposing of Ball at Surbiton last Saturday. It looks as though Connors will have to be close to his best form if he is to justify his entry.

The semi-final pairings suggested by the seedings are Connors v Ball, v Susan Maginn. For the second successive year men and women are receiving equal prize money, which suggests that the leading role women have played in helping this old tournament to retain at least some of its former status.

As it happens, the men's entry this week is something that has reached the last 16 at Wimbledon and is ranked second in the world. He had a good season at home and has turned up in Manchester only because he has been asked to do so. Yesterday he came from behind to beat Turville, of Florida, and played

Nastase, Kodes are top seeds for Paris

Paris.—One hundred and eighty-eight men have been playing since Saturday in the qualifying rounds of the French open tennis tournament for the 16 places in the field of 132.

The decisive round takes place today with the first round of the premier clay court event due to start at Roland Garros Stadium tomorrow.

Bjorn Borg of Sweden, winner yesterday at Rome, is seeded third behind the Italian Nastase, of Romania, and Jan Kodes, of Czechoslovakia, who is seeded fourth. Kodes and Nastase are the top seeds.

Sixty-four women are disputing eight first round places in the premier clay court event, also to be decided today. Christine Evert, of America, winner of the Italian tournament on Sunday, is the top seed.—UPI.

Miss Barker has to work hard to beat American

Shari Barman, part-owner of one of the American inter-city league teams, made her first appearance on the English tennis circuit yesterday in the Chichester tournament, sponsored by Rothmans.

Miss Barker, who won her first major tournament at Surbiton on Saturday, made much harder work of winning than expected. Once she got into the match, Miss Barker began to use her big forehand and take command with some fine shots. She captured service for a game along with two set points, but still maintained the initiative and broke service once more for the set at 5-3.

The American continued to worry her in the second set until 3-3, but Miss Barker broke service at 3-3 and won the set. Stephen Warboys gave a solid display to beat Althea of the United States. The British player's skill was never seriously challenged.

Miss Barker, who won her first major tournament at Surbiton on Saturday, made much harder work of winning than expected. Once she got into the match, Miss Barker began to use her big forehand and take command with some fine shots. She captured service for a game along with two set points, but still maintained the initiative and broke service once more for the set at 5-3.

Miss Barker, who won her first major tournament at Surbiton on Saturday, made much harder work of winning than expected. Once she got into the match, Miss Barker began to use her big forehand and take command with some fine shots. She captured service for a game along with two set points, but still maintained the initiative and broke service once more for the set at 5-3.

Miss Barker, who won her first major tournament at Surbiton on Saturday, made much harder work of winning than expected. Once she got into the match, Miss Barker began to use her big forehand and take command with some fine shots. She captured service for a game along with two set points, but still maintained the initiative and broke service once more for the set at 5-3.

Miss Barker, who won her first major tournament at Surbiton on Saturday, made much harder work of winning than expected. Once she got into the match, Miss Barker began to use her big forehand and take command with some fine shots. She captured service for a game along with two set points, but still maintained the initiative and broke service once more for the set at 5-3.

Boycott still to explain slow scoring

A meeting arranged for yesterday in Leeds between the Yorkshire Cricket Board and the Yorkshire Cricket Board, was held to discuss the slow scoring in the match between Yorkshire and Lancashire.

The meeting was held to discuss the slow scoring in the match between Yorkshire and Lancashire. The meeting was held to discuss the slow scoring in the match between Yorkshire and Lancashire.

The meeting was held to discuss the slow scoring in the match between Yorkshire and Lancashire. The meeting was held to discuss the slow scoring in the match between Yorkshire and Lancashire.

The meeting was held to discuss the slow scoring in the match between Yorkshire and Lancashire. The meeting was held to discuss the slow scoring in the match between Yorkshire and Lancashire.

The meeting was held to discuss the slow scoring in the match between Yorkshire and Lancashire. The meeting was held to discuss the slow scoring in the match between Yorkshire and Lancashire.

The meeting was held to discuss the slow scoring in the match between Yorkshire and Lancashire. The meeting was held to discuss the slow scoring in the match between Yorkshire and Lancashire.

The meeting was held to discuss the slow scoring in the match between Yorkshire and Lancashire. The meeting was held to discuss the slow scoring in the match between Yorkshire and Lancashire.

Warwickshire team of the week award

Denis Compton nominated Warwickshire as the Benson and Hedges team of the week for the fifth and final round, in making his decision, Compton said: "Warwickshire were set 249 to win and they were in a very strong position to win."

Warwickshire were set 249 to win and they were in a very strong position to win. Warwickshire were set 249 to win and they were in a very strong position to win.

Warwickshire were set 249 to win and they were in a very strong position to win. Warwickshire were set 249 to win and they were in a very strong position to win.

Warwickshire were set 249 to win and they were in a very strong position to win. Warwickshire were set 249 to win and they were in a very strong position to win.

Warwickshire were set 249 to win and they were in a very strong position to win. Warwickshire were set 249 to win and they were in a very strong position to win.

Warwickshire were set 249 to win and they were in a very strong position to win. Warwickshire were set 249 to win and they were in a very strong position to win.

Warwickshire were set 249 to win and they were in a very strong position to win. Warwickshire were set 249 to win and they were in a very strong position to win.

Minor Counties

Derbyshire, with all second innings wickets in hand, are six runs ahead of the Indian touring team.

Derbyshire, with all second innings wickets in hand, are six runs ahead of the Indian touring team. Derbyshire, with all second innings wickets in hand, are six runs ahead of the Indian touring team.

Derbyshire, with all second innings wickets in hand, are six runs ahead of the Indian touring team. Derbyshire, with all second innings wickets in hand, are six runs ahead of the Indian touring team.

Derbyshire, with all second innings wickets in hand, are six runs ahead of the Indian touring team. Derbyshire, with all second innings wickets in hand, are six runs ahead of the Indian touring team.

Derbyshire, with all second innings wickets in hand, are six runs ahead of the Indian touring team. Derbyshire, with all second innings wickets in hand, are six runs ahead of the Indian touring team.

Derbyshire, with all second innings wickets in hand, are six runs ahead of the Indian touring team. Derbyshire, with all second innings wickets in hand, are six runs ahead of the Indian touring team.

Derbyshire, with all second innings wickets in hand, are six runs ahead of the Indian touring team. Derbyshire, with all second innings wickets in hand, are six runs ahead of the Indian touring team.

Under-25 competition

Derbyshire, with all second innings wickets in hand, are six runs ahead of the Indian touring team.

Derbyshire, with all second innings wickets in hand, are six runs ahead of the Indian touring team. Derbyshire, with all second innings wickets in hand, are six runs ahead of the Indian touring team.

Derbyshire, with all second innings wickets in hand, are six runs ahead of the Indian touring team. Derbyshire, with all second innings wickets in hand, are six runs ahead of the Indian touring team.

Derbyshire, with all second innings wickets in hand, are six runs ahead of the Indian touring team. Derbyshire, with all second innings wickets in hand, are six runs ahead of the Indian touring team.

Derbyshire, with all second innings wickets in hand, are six runs ahead of the Indian touring team. Derbyshire, with all second innings wickets in hand, are six runs ahead of the Indian touring team.

Derbyshire, with all second innings wickets in hand, are six runs ahead of the Indian touring team. Derbyshire, with all second innings wickets in hand, are six runs ahead of the Indian touring team.

Derbyshire, with all second innings wickets in hand, are six runs ahead of the Indian touring team. Derbyshire, with all second innings wickets in hand, are six runs ahead of the Indian touring team.

Motor cycling

Derbyshire, with all second innings wickets in hand, are six runs ahead of the Indian touring team.

Derbyshire, with all second innings wickets in hand, are six runs ahead of the Indian touring team. Derbyshire, with all second innings wickets in hand, are six runs ahead of the Indian touring team.

Derbyshire, with all second innings wickets in hand, are six runs ahead of the Indian touring team. Derbyshire, with all second innings wickets in hand, are six runs ahead of the Indian touring team.

Derbyshire, with all second innings wickets in hand, are six runs ahead of the Indian touring team. Derbyshire, with all second innings wickets in hand, are six runs ahead of the Indian touring team.

Derbyshire, with all second innings wickets in hand, are six runs ahead of the Indian touring team. Derbyshire, with all second innings wickets in hand, are six runs ahead of the Indian touring team.

Derbyshire, with all second innings wickets in hand, are six runs ahead of the Indian touring team. Derbyshire, with all second innings wickets in hand, are six runs ahead of the Indian touring team.

Derbyshire, with all second innings wickets in hand, are six runs ahead of the Indian touring team. Derbyshire, with all second innings wickets in hand, are six runs ahead of the Indian touring team.

Hockey

Derbyshire, with all second innings wickets in hand, are six runs ahead of the Indian touring team.

Derbyshire, with all second innings wickets in hand, are six runs ahead of the Indian touring team. Derbyshire, with all second innings wickets in hand, are six runs ahead of the Indian

SPORT

Racing

French raiders could make off with the Coronation Cup

By Michael Phillips

Racing Correspondent

Regardless of what happens in the Derby tomorrow we are going to be hard pushed to prevent the Coronation Cup being won again by a challenger from abroad at Epsom on Thursday. With the French and Italian raiders kept in reserve for the Hardwicke Stakes at Royal Ascot, we are left with only Ballymore and Bury to defend English interests.

Roberto won the race for Ireland last year but this time a French victory is more likely even though Irish hopes will be pinned on their Seeger winner, Concor, who is only last Saturday, won the Player-Williams Stakes at Leopardstown. Dublin and Tynes are the challengers from France.

Having won the Irish Guineas Oaks, the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Stakes at Ascot and the Washington DC International at Laurel, Dahlia needs no introduction to those who keep their fingers crossed for her. Admittedly, she has been easily beaten by Alex France in her two races this season but those who saw her win at Ascot last July will not need reminding that she is an exceptionally good filly on her day. She is expected to run well in the Prix Niel at Longchamp last September, yet Tynes won the Grand Prix de Paris and finished second in the Derby, the Prix du Jockey Club.

Friday's racing at Epsom has been sponsored for the second year in succession by the World Wildlife Fund. Last year this occasion raised about £14,000 which went towards the conservation of wild life and other natural resources in various parts of the world. All the races on Friday have been given a conservation prize money will amount to £17,500. A strong field seems certain to turn out for the 1000 Guineas Handicap. The prize money for this race has been given by Globet Tankers Ltd, whose captain, Paul Tinkler, has been a regular participant in racing during the past few years.

The Queen's interests could be doubly represented at Salisbury, where she bred and raced last year but sold in the autumn, and Crown Court, who has already carried her colours to victory twice this season.

John Winter, whose two-year-

olds are in fine fettle, has an obvious chance of winning the Waterbury Acorn Stakes, with Muninga, who won the Bannard Stakes so easily on the course in April.

Today might well be described as the full before the storm. With two more winners at Folkestone yesterday, Peter Walwyn will be the first to win the Coronation Cup. Heavily backed, he can make his own contribution to his stable's ever-increasing tally by winning the Moonraker Handicap at Salisbury. The handicapper seems to have given him a good chance. She will be meeting a better Lasso on 5 lb. better terms than when that filly beat her by a length at Goodwood in September, and Ogoops on 8 lb. better terms than when she finished only half a length behind him at Newbury in April.

Jagjag, the stable's runner in the first division of the Laverstock Maiden Plate, obviously caught a tartar when she was beaten half a length by Northern Princess here in May. Northern Princess has won a classic trial, the Lupo Stakes, at Goodwood in her maiden race, and she is expected to run well in the Oaks on Saturday. But no one ought to be taken aback if Jagjag, who is expected to run well in the Oaks on Saturday, yet again, she may well be beaten this time by John Dunlop's American-bred filly, Marinetta, who did well to keep Lasso's Pigro's Derby ride, Arthurian, on the stretch at Newbury. Together they drew further and further ahead of their pursuers in the last quarter of a mile.

Of those most fancied for the Rubbing House Plate, Anzany, Hazley and Misere are drawn the best. Anzany and Misere are the best. Row started favourite for her first race but was beaten a length by Kazzan. She had every chance. Anzany ran in the same afternoon at Newbury but in another division which was run in a faster time. Misere finished fourth behind Anzany and Misere at Salisbury in May. She caught my eye on that occasion and I am inclined to think that she may well be capable of doing even better at Salisbury than she did there last year.

STATE OF GOING (official): Lasso, 1st; Jagjag, 2nd; Ogoops, 3rd; Misere, 4th; Anzany, 5th; Kazzan, 6th; Hazley, 7th; Marinetta, 8th; Arthurian, 9th; Lasso, 10th; Jagjag, 11th; Ogoops, 12th; Misere, 13th; Anzany, 14th; Kazzan, 15th; Hazley, 16th; Marinetta, 17th; Arthurian, 18th; Lasso, 19th; Jagjag, 20th; Ogoops, 21st; Misere, 22nd; Anzany, 23rd; Kazzan, 24th; Hazley, 25th; Marinetta, 26th; Arthurian, 27th; Lasso, 28th; Jagjag, 29th; Ogoops, 30th; Misere, 31st; Anzany, 32nd; Kazzan, 33rd; Hazley, 34th; Marinetta, 35th; Arthurian, 36th; Lasso, 37th; Jagjag, 38th; Ogoops, 39th; Misere, 40th; Anzany, 41st; Kazzan, 42nd; Hazley, 43rd; Marinetta, 44th; Arthurian, 45th; Lasso, 46th; Jagjag, 47th; Ogoops, 48th; Misere, 49th; Anzany, 50th; Kazzan, 51st; Hazley, 52nd; Marinetta, 53rd; Arthurian, 54th; Lasso, 55th; Jagjag, 56th; Ogoops, 57th; Misere, 58th; Anzany, 59th; Kazzan, 60th; Hazley, 61st; Marinetta, 62nd; Arthurian, 63rd; Lasso, 64th; Jagjag, 65th; Ogoops, 66th; Misere, 67th; Anzany, 68th; Kazzan, 69th; Hazley, 70th; Marinetta, 71st; Arthurian, 72nd; Lasso, 73rd; Jagjag, 74th; Ogoops, 75th; Misere, 76th; Anzany, 77th; Kazzan, 78th; Hazley, 79th; Marinetta, 80th; Arthurian, 81st; Lasso, 82nd; Jagjag, 83rd; Ogoops, 84th; Misere, 85th; Anzany, 86th; Kazzan, 87th; Hazley, 88th; Marinetta, 89th; Arthurian, 90th; Lasso, 91st; Jagjag, 92nd; Ogoops, 93rd; Misere, 94th; Anzany, 95th; Kazzan, 96th; Hazley, 97th; Marinetta, 98th; Arthurian, 99th; Lasso, 100th; Jagjag, 101st; Ogoops, 102nd; Misere, 103rd; Anzany, 104th; Kazzan, 105th; Hazley, 106th; Marinetta, 107th; Arthurian, 108th; Lasso, 109th; Jagjag, 110th; Ogoops, 111th; Misere, 112th; Anzany, 113th; Kazzan, 114th; Hazley, 115th; Marinetta, 116th; Arthurian, 117th; Lasso, 118th; Jagjag, 119th; Ogoops, 120th; Misere, 121st; Anzany, 122nd; Kazzan, 123rd; Hazley, 124th; Marinetta, 125th; Arthurian, 126th; Lasso, 127th; Jagjag, 128th; Ogoops, 129th; Misere, 130th; Anzany, 131st; Kazzan, 132nd; Hazley, 133rd; Marinetta, 134th; Arthurian, 135th; Lasso, 136th; Jagjag, 137th; Ogoops, 138th; Misere, 139th; Anzany, 140th; Kazzan, 141st; Hazley, 142nd; Marinetta, 143rd; Arthurian, 144th; Lasso, 145th; Jagjag, 146th; Ogoops, 147th; Misere, 148th; Anzany, 149th; Kazzan, 150th; Hazley, 151st; Marinetta, 152nd; Arthurian, 153rd; Lasso, 154th; Jagjag, 155th; Ogoops, 156th; Misere, 157th; Anzany, 158th; Kazzan, 159th; Hazley, 160th; Marinetta, 161st; Arthurian, 162nd; Lasso, 163rd; Jagjag, 164th; Ogoops, 165th; Misere, 166th; Anzany, 167th; Kazzan, 168th; Hazley, 169th; Marinetta, 170th; Arthurian, 171st; Lasso, 172nd; Jagjag, 173rd; Ogoops, 174th; Misere, 175th; Anzany, 176th; Kazzan, 177th; Hazley, 178th; Marinetta, 179th; Arthurian, 180th; Lasso, 181st; Jagjag, 182nd; Ogoops, 183rd; Misere, 184th; Anzany, 185th; Kazzan, 186th; Hazley, 187th; Marinetta, 188th; Arthurian, 189th; Lasso, 190th; Jagjag, 191st; Ogoops, 192nd; Misere, 193rd; Anzany, 194th; Kazzan, 195th; Hazley, 196th; Marinetta, 197th; Arthurian, 198th; Lasso, 199th; Jagjag, 200th; Ogoops, 201st; Misere, 202nd; Anzany, 203rd; Kazzan, 204th; Hazley, 205th; Marinetta, 206th; Arthurian, 207th; Lasso, 208th; Jagjag, 209th; Ogoops, 210th; Misere, 211st; Anzany, 212th; Kazzan, 213th; Hazley, 214th; Marinetta, 215th; Arthurian, 216th; Lasso, 217th; Jagjag, 218th; Ogoops, 219th; Misere, 220th; Anzany, 221st; Kazzan, 222nd; Hazley, 223rd; Marinetta, 224th; Arthurian, 225th; Lasso, 226th; Jagjag, 227th; Ogoops, 228th; Misere, 229th; Anzany, 230th; Kazzan, 231st; Hazley, 232nd; Marinetta, 233rd; Arthurian, 234th; Lasso, 235th; Jagjag, 236th; Ogoops, 237th; Misere, 238th; Anzany, 239th; Kazzan, 240th; Hazley, 241st; Marinetta, 242nd; Arthurian, 243rd; Lasso, 244th; Jagjag, 245th; Ogoops, 246th; Misere, 247th; Anzany, 248th; Kazzan, 249th; Hazley, 250th; Marinetta, 251st; Arthurian, 252nd; Lasso, 253rd; Jagjag, 254th; Ogoops, 255th; Misere, 256th; Anzany, 257th; Kazzan, 258th; Hazley, 259th; Marinetta, 260th; Arthurian, 261st; Lasso, 262nd; Jagjag, 263rd; Ogoops, 264th; Misere, 265th; Anzany, 266th; Kazzan, 267th; Hazley, 268th; Marinetta, 269th; Arthurian, 270th; Lasso, 271st; Jagjag, 272nd; Ogoops, 273rd; Misere, 274th; Anzany, 275th; Kazzan, 276th; Hazley, 277th; Marinetta, 278th; Arthurian, 279th; Lasso, 280th; Jagjag, 281st; Ogoops, 282nd; Misere, 283rd; Anzany, 284th; Kazzan, 285th; Hazley, 286th; Marinetta, 287th; Arthurian, 288th; Lasso, 289th; Jagjag, 290th; Ogoops, 291st; Misere, 292nd; Anzany, 293th; Kazzan, 294th; Hazley, 295th; Marinetta, 296th; Arthurian, 297th; Lasso, 298th; Jagjag, 299th; Ogoops, 300th; Misere, 301st; Anzany, 302nd; Kazzan, 303rd; Hazley, 304th; Marinetta, 305th; Arthurian, 306th; Lasso, 307th; Jagjag, 308th; Ogoops, 309th; Misere, 310th; Anzany, 311th; Kazzan, 312th; Hazley, 313th; Marinetta, 314th; Arthurian, 315th; Lasso, 316th; Jagjag, 317th; Ogoops, 318th; Misere, 319th; Anzany, 320th; Kazzan, 321st; Hazley, 322nd; Marinetta, 323rd; Arthurian, 324th; Lasso, 325th; Jagjag, 326th; Ogoops, 327th; Misere, 328th; Anzany, 329th; Kazzan, 330th; Hazley, 331st; Marinetta, 332nd; Arthurian, 333rd; Lasso, 334th; Jagjag, 335th; Ogoops, 336th; Misere, 337th; Anzany, 338th; Kazzan, 339th; Hazley, 340th; Marinetta, 341st; Arthurian, 342nd; Lasso, 343rd; Jagjag, 344th; Ogoops, 345th; Misere, 346th; Anzany, 347th; Kazzan, 348th; Hazley, 349th; Marinetta, 350th; Arthurian, 351st; Lasso, 352nd; Jagjag, 353rd; Ogoops, 354th; Misere, 355th; Anzany, 356th; Kazzan, 357th; Hazley, 358th; Marinetta, 359th; Arthurian, 360th; Lasso, 361st; Jagjag, 362nd; Ogoops, 363rd; Misere, 364th; Anzany, 365th; Kazzan, 366th; Hazley, 367th; Marinetta, 368th; Arthurian, 369th; Lasso, 370th; Jagjag, 371st; Ogoops, 372nd; Misere, 373rd; Anzany, 374th; Kazzan, 375th; Hazley, 376th; Marinetta, 377th; Arthurian, 378th; Lasso, 379th; Jagjag, 380th; Ogoops, 381st; Misere, 382nd; Anzany, 383rd; Kazzan, 384th; Hazley, 385th; Marinetta, 386th; Arthurian, 387th; Lasso, 388th; Jagjag, 389th; Ogoops, 390th; Misere, 391st; Anzany, 392nd; Kazzan, 393rd; Hazley, 394th; Marinetta, 395th; Arthurian, 396th; Lasso, 397th; Jagjag, 398th; Ogoops, 399th; Misere, 400th; Anzany, 401st; Kazzan, 402nd; Hazley, 403rd; Marinetta, 404th; Arthurian, 405th; Lasso, 406th; Jagjag, 407th; Ogoops, 408th; Misere, 409th; Anzany, 410th; Kazzan, 411th; Hazley, 412th; Marinetta, 413th; Arthurian, 414th; Lasso, 415th; Jagjag, 416th; Ogoops, 417th; Misere, 418th; Anzany, 419th; Kazzan, 420th; Hazley, 421st; Marinetta, 422nd; Arthurian, 423rd; Lasso, 424th; Jagjag, 425th; Ogoops, 426th; Misere, 427th; Anzany, 428th; Kazzan, 429th; Hazley, 430th; Marinetta, 431st; Arthurian, 432nd; Lasso, 433rd; Jagjag, 434th; Ogoops, 435th; Misere, 436th; Anzany, 437th; Kazzan, 438th; Hazley, 439th; Marinetta, 440th; Arthurian, 441st; Lasso, 442nd; Jagjag, 443th; Ogoops, 444th; Misere, 445th; Anzany, 446th; Kazzan, 447th; Hazley, 448th; Marinetta, 449th; Arthurian, 450th; Lasso, 451st; Jagjag, 452nd; Ogoops, 453th; Misere, 454th; Anzany, 455th; Kazzan, 456th; Hazley, 457th; Marinetta, 458th; Arthurian, 459th; Lasso, 460th; Jagjag, 461st; Ogoops, 462nd; Misere, 463th; Anzany, 464th; Kazzan, 465th; Hazley, 466th; Marinetta, 467th; Arthurian, 468th; Lasso, 469th; Jagjag, 470th; Ogoops, 471st; Misere, 472nd; Anzany, 473th; Kazzan, 474th; Hazley, 475th; Marinetta, 476th; Arthurian, 477th; Lasso, 478th; Jagjag, 479th; Ogoops, 480th; Misere, 481st; Anzany, 482nd; Kazzan, 483th; Hazley, 484th; Marinetta, 485th; Arthurian, 486th; Lasso, 487th; Jagjag, 488th; Ogoops, 489th; Misere, 490th; Anzany, 491st; Kazzan, 492nd; Hazley, 493th; Marinetta, 494th; Arthurian, 495th; Lasso, 496th; Jagjag, 497th; Ogoops, 498th; Misere, 499th; Anzany, 500th; Kazzan, 501st; Hazley, 502nd; Marinetta, 503rd; Arthurian, 504th; Lasso, 505th; Jagjag, 506th; Ogoops, 507th; Misere, 508th; Anzany, 509th; Kazzan, 510th; Hazley, 511th; Marinetta, 512th; Arthurian, 513th; Lasso, 514th; Jagjag, 515th; Ogoops, 516th; Misere, 517th; Anzany, 518th; Kazzan, 519th; Hazley, 520th; Marinetta, 521st; Arthurian, 522nd; Lasso, 523rd; Jagjag, 524th; Ogoops, 525th; Misere, 526th; Anzany, 527th; Kazzan, 528th; Hazley, 529th; Marinetta, 530th; Arthurian, 531st; Lasso, 532nd; Jagjag, 533th; Ogoops, 534th; Misere, 535th; Anzany, 536th; Kazzan, 537th; Hazley, 538th; Marinetta, 539th; Arthurian, 540th; Lasso, 541st; Jagjag, 542nd; Ogoops, 543th; Misere, 544th; Anzany, 545th; Kazzan, 546th; Hazley, 547th; Marinetta, 548th; Arthurian, 549th; Lasso, 550th; Jagjag, 551st; Ogoops, 552nd; Misere, 553th; Anzany, 554th; Kazzan, 555th; Hazley, 556th; Marinetta, 557th; Arthurian, 558th; Lasso, 559th; Jagjag, 560th; Ogoops, 561st; Misere, 562nd; Anzany, 563th; Kazzan, 564th; Hazley, 565th; Marinetta, 566th; Arthurian, 567th; Lasso, 568th; Jagjag, 569th; Ogoops, 570th; Misere, 571st; Anzany, 572nd; Kazzan, 573th; Hazley, 574th; Marinetta, 575th; Arthurian, 576th; Lasso, 577th; Jagjag, 578th; Ogoops, 579th; Misere, 580th; Anzany, 581st; Kazzan, 582nd; Hazley, 583th; Marinetta, 584th; Arthurian, 585th; Lasso, 586th; Jagjag, 587th; Ogoops, 588th; Misere, 589th; Anzany, 590th; Kazzan, 591st; Hazley, 592nd; Marinetta, 593rd; Arthurian, 594th; Lasso, 595th; Jagjag, 596th; Ogoops, 597th; Misere, 598th; Anzany, 599th; Kazzan, 600th; Hazley, 601st; Marinetta, 602nd; Arthurian, 603rd; Lasso, 604th; Jagjag, 605th; Ogoops, 606th; Misere, 607th; Anzany, 608th; Kazzan, 609th; Hazley, 610th; Marinetta, 611th; Arthurian, 612th; Lasso, 613th; Jagjag, 614th; Ogoops, 615th; Misere, 616th; Anzany, 617th; Kazzan, 618th; Hazley, 619th; Marinetta, 620th; Arthurian, 621st; Lasso, 622nd; Jagjag, 623rd; Ogoops, 624th; Misere, 625th; Anzany, 626th; Kazzan, 627th; Hazley, 628th; Marinetta, 629th; Arthurian, 630th; Lasso, 631st; Jagjag, 632nd; Ogoops, 633th; Misere, 634th; Anzany, 635th; Kazzan, 636th; Hazley, 637th; Marinetta, 638th; Arthurian, 639th; Lasso, 640th; Jagjag, 641st; Ogoops, 642nd; Misere, 643th; Anzany, 644th; Kazzan, 645th; Hazley, 646th; Marinetta, 647th; Arthurian, 648th; Lasso, 649th; Jagjag, 650th; Ogoops, 651st; Misere, 652nd; Anzany, 653th; Kazzan, 654th; Hazley, 655th; Marinetta, 656th; Arthurian, 657th; Lasso, 658th; Jagjag, 659th; Ogoops, 660th; Misere, 661st; Anzany, 662nd; Kazzan, 663th; Hazley, 664th; Marinetta, 665th; Arthurian, 666th; Lasso, 667th; Jagjag, 668th; Ogoops, 669th; Misere, 670th; Anzany, 671st; Kazzan, 672nd; Hazley, 673th; Marinetta, 674th; Arthurian, 675th; Lasso, 676th; Jagjag, 677th; Ogoops, 678th; Misere, 679th; Anzany, 680th; Kazzan, 681st; Hazley, 682nd; Marinetta, 683rd; Arthurian, 684th; Lasso, 685th; Jagjag, 686th; Ogoops, 687th; Misere, 688th; Anzany, 689th; Kazzan, 690th; Hazley, 691st; Marinetta, 692nd; Arthurian, 693rd; Lasso, 694th; Jagjag, 695th; Ogoops, 696th; Misere, 697th; Anzany, 698th; Kazzan, 699th; Hazley, 700th; Marinetta, 701st; Arthurian, 702nd; Lasso, 703rd; Jagjag, 704th; Ogoops, 705th; Misere, 706th; Anzany, 707th; Kazzan, 708th; Hazley, 709th; Marinetta, 710th; Arthurian, 711th; Lasso, 712th; Jagjag, 713th; Ogoops, 714th; Misere, 715th; Anzany, 716th; Kazzan, 717th; Hazley, 718th; Marinetta, 719th; Arthurian, 720th; Lasso, 721st; Jagjag, 722nd; Ogoops, 723rd; Misere, 724th; Anzany, 725th; Kazzan, 726th; Hazley, 727th; Marinetta, 728th; Arthurian, 729th; Lasso, 730th; Jagjag, 731st; Ogoops, 732nd; Misere, 733th; Anzany, 734th; Kazzan, 735th; Hazley, 736th; Marinetta, 737th; Arthurian, 738th; Lasso, 739th; Jagjag, 740th; Ogoops, 741st; Misere, 742nd; Anzany, 743th; Kazzan, 744th; Hazley, 745th; Marinetta, 746th; Arthurian, 747th; Lasso, 748th; Jagjag, 749th; Ogoops, 750th; Misere, 751st; Anzany, 752nd; Kazzan, 753th; Hazley, 754th; Marinetta, 755th; Arthurian, 756th; Lasso, 757th; Jagjag, 758th; Ogoops, 759th; Misere, 760th; Anzany, 761st; Kazzan, 762nd; Hazley, 763th; Marinetta, 764th; Arthurian, 765th; Lasso, 766th; Jagjag, 767th; Ogoops, 768th; Misere, 769th; Anzany, 770th; Kazzan, 771st; Hazley, 772nd; Marinetta, 773rd; Arthurian, 774th; Lasso, 775th; Jagjag, 776th; Ogoops, 777th; Misere, 778th; Anzany, 779th; Kazzan, 780th; Hazley, 781st; Marinetta, 782nd; Arthurian, 783rd; Lasso, 784th; Jagjag, 785th; Ogoops, 786th; Misere, 787th; Anzany, 788th; Kazzan, 789th; Hazley, 790th; Marinetta, 791st; Arthurian, 792nd; Lasso, 793rd; Jagjag, 794th; Ogoops, 795th; Misere, 796th; Anzany, 797th; Kazzan, 798th; Hazley, 799th; Marinetta, 800th; Arthurian, 801st; Lasso, 802nd; Jagjag, 803rd; Ogoops, 804th; Misere, 805th; Anzany, 806th; Kazzan, 807th; Hazley, 808th; Marinetta, 809th; Arthurian, 810th; Lasso, 811th; Jagjag, 812nd; Ogoops, 813th; Misere, 814th; Anzany, 815th; Kazzan, 816th; Hazley, 817th; Marinetta, 818th; Arthurian, 819th; Lasso, 820th; Jagjag, 821st; Ogoops, 822nd; Misere, 823rd; Anzany, 824th; Kazzan, 825th; Hazley, 826th; Marinetta, 827th; Arthurian, 828th; Lasso, 829th; Jagjag, 830th; Ogoops, 831st; Misere, 832nd; Anzany, 833th; Kazzan, 834th; Hazley, 835th; Marinetta, 836th; Arthurian, 837th; Lasso, 838th; Jagjag, 839th; Ogoops, 840th; Misere, 841st; Anzany, 842nd; Kazzan, 843th; Hazley, 844th; Marinetta, 845th; Arthurian, 846th; Lasso, 847th; Jagjag, 848th; Ogoops, 849th; Misere, 850th; Anzany, 851st; Kazzan, 852nd; Hazley, 853th; Marinetta, 854th; Arthurian, 855th; Lasso, 856th; Jagjag, 857th; Ogoops, 858th; Misere, 859th; Anzany, 860th; Kazzan, 861st; Hazley, 862nd; Marinetta, 863rd; Arthurian, 864th; Lasso, 865th; Jagjag, 866th; Ogoops, 867th; Misere, 868th; Anzany, 869th; Kazzan, 870th; Hazley, 871st; Marinetta, 872nd; Arthurian, 873rd; Lasso, 874th; Jagjag, 875th; Ogoops, 876th; Misere, 877th; Anzany, 878th; Kazzan, 879th; Hazley, 880th; Marinetta, 881st; Arthurian, 882nd; Lasso, 883rd; Jagjag, 884th; Ogoops, 885th; Misere, 886th; Anzany, 887th; Kazzan, 888th; Hazley, 889th; Marinetta, 890th; Arthurian, 891st; Lasso, 892nd; Jagjag, 893rd; Ogoops, 894th; Misere, 895th; Anzany, 896th; Kazzan, 897th; Hazley, 898th; Marinetta, 899th; Arthurian, 900th; Lasso, 901st; Jagjag, 902nd; Ogoops, 903rd; Misere, 904th; Anzany, 905th; Kazzan, 906th; Hazley, 907th; Marinetta, 908th; Arthurian, 909th; Lasso, 910th; Jagjag, 911st; Ogoops, 912nd; Misere, 913th; Anzany, 914th; Kazzan, 915th; Hazley, 916th; Marinetta, 917th; Arthurian, 918th; Lasso, 919th; Jagjag, 920th; Ogoops, 921st; Misere, 922nd; Anzany, 923rd; Kazzan, 924th; Hazley, 925th; Marinetta, 926th; Arthurian, 927th; Lasso, 928th; Jagjag, 929th; Ogoops, 930th; Misere, 931st; Anzany, 932nd; Kazzan, 933th; Hazley, 934th; Marinetta, 935th; Arthurian, 936th; Lasso, 937th; Jagjag, 938th; Ogoops, 939th; Misere, 940th; Anzany, 941st; Kazzan, 942nd; Hazley, 943th; Marinetta, 944th; Arthurian, 945th; Lasso, 946th; Jagjag, 947th; Ogoops, 948th; Misere, 949th; Anzany, 950th; Kazzan, 951st; Hazley, 952nd; Marinetta, 953rd; Arthurian, 954th; Lasso, 955th; Jagjag, 956th; Ogoops, 957th; Misere, 958th; Anzany, 959th; Kazzan, 960th; Hazley, 961st; Marinetta, 962nd; Arthurian, 963rd; Lasso, 964th; Jagjag, 965th; Ogoops, 966th; Misere, 967th; Anzany, 968th; Kazzan, 969th; Hazley, 970th; Marinetta, 971st; Arthurian, 972nd; Lasso, 973rd; Jagjag, 974th; Ogoops, 975th; Misere, 976th; Anzany, 977th; Kazzan, 978th; Hazley, 979th; Marinetta, 980th; Arthurian, 981st; Lasso, 982nd; Jagjag, 983rd; Ogoops, 984th; Misere, 985th; Anzany, 986th; Kazzan, 987th; Hazley, 988th; Marinetta, 989th; Arthurian, 990th; Lasso, 991st; Jagjag, 992nd; Ogoops, 993rd; Misere, 994th; Anzany, 995th; Kazzan, 996th; Hazley, 997th; Marinetta, 998th; Arthurian, 999th; Lasso, 1000th; Jagjag, 1001st; Ogoops, 1002nd; Misere, 1003rd; Anzany, 1004th; Kazzan, 1005th; Hazley, 1006th; Marinetta, 1007th; Arthurian, 1008th; Lasso, 1009th; Jagjag, 1010th; Ogoops, 1011st; Misere, 1012nd; Anzany, 1013th; Kazzan, 1014th; Hazley, 1015th; Marinetta, 1016th; Arthurian, 1017th; Lasso, 1018th; Jagjag, 1019th; Ogoops, 1020th; Misere, 1021st; Anzany, 1022nd; Kazzan, 1023rd; Hazley, 1024th; Marinetta, 1025th; Arthurian, 1026th; Lasso, 1027th; Jagjag, 1028th; Ogoops, 1029th; Misere, 1030th; Anzany, 1031st; Kazzan, 1032nd; Hazley, 1033th; Marinetta, 1034th; Arthurian, 1035th; Lasso, 1036th; Jagjag, 1037th; Ogoops, 1038th; Misere, 1039th; Anzany, 1040th; Kazzan, 1041st; Hazley, 1042nd; Marinetta, 1043rd; Arthurian, 1044th; Lasso, 1045th; Jagjag, 1046th; Ogoops, 1047th; Misere, 1048th; Anzany, 1049th; Kazzan, 1050th; Hazley, 1051st; Marinetta, 1052nd; Arthurian, 1053rd; Lasso, 1054th; Jagjag, 1055th; Ogoops, 1056th; Misere, 1057th; Anzany, 1058th; Kazzan, 1059th; Hazley, 1060th; Marinetta, 1061st; Arthurian, 1062nd; Lasso, 1063rd; Jagjag, 1064th; Ogoops, 1065th; Misere, 1066th; Anzany, 1067th; Kazzan, 1068th; Hazley, 1069th; Marinetta, 1070th; Arthurian, 1071st; Lasso, 1072nd; Jagjag, 1073rd; Ogoops, 1074th; Misere, 1075th; Anzany, 1076th; Kazzan, 1077th; Hazley, 1078th; Marinetta, 1079th; Arthurian, 1080th; Lasso, 1081st; Jagjag, 1082nd; Ogoops, 1083rd; Misere, 1084th; Anzany, 1085th; Kazzan, 1086th; Hazley, 1087th; Marinetta, 1088th; Arthurian, 1089th; Lasso, 1090th; Jagjag, 1091st; Ogoops, 1092nd; Misere, 1093th; Anzany, 1094th; Kazzan, 1095th; Hazley, 1096th; Marinetta, 1097th; Arthurian, 1098th; Lasso, 1099th; Jagjag, 1100th; Ogoops, 1101st; Misere, 1102nd; Anzany, 1103th; Kazzan, 1104th; Hazley, 1105th; Marinetta, 1106th; Arthurian, 1107th; Lasso, 1108th; Jagjag, 1109th; Ogoops, 1110th; Misere, 1111st; Anzany, 1112nd; Kazzan, 1113th; Hazley, 1114th; Marinetta, 1115th; Arthurian, 1116th; Lasso, 1117th; Jagjag, 1118th; Ogoops, 1119th; Misere, 1120th; Anzany, 1121st; Kazzan, 1122nd; Hazley, 1123rd; Marinetta, 1124th; Arthurian, 1125th; Lasso, 1126th; Jagjag, 1127th; Ogoops, 1128th; Misere, 1129th; Anzany, 1130th; Kazzan, 1131st; Hazley, 1132nd; Marinetta, 1133rd; Arthurian, 1134th; Lasso, 1135th; Jagjag, 1136th; Ogoops, 1137th; Misere, 1138th; Anzany, 1139th; Kazzan, 1140th; Hazley, 1141st; Marinetta, 1142nd; Arthurian, 1143rd; Lasso, 1144th; Jagjag, 1145th; Ogoops, 1146th; Misere, 1147th; An



AUSTRALIA

PUBLIC SERVICE OF VICTORIA
MINISTRY FOR CONSERVATION
ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AUTHORITY

SENIOR NOISE CONTROL OFFICER SCIENTIFIC OFFICER OR ENGINEER

REF. No. (K/01)

YEARLY SALARY: Scientific Officer \$A11,899
Engineer \$A11,342 minimum; \$A11,733 maximum
DUTIES: To act as deputy to the Chief Noise Control Officer. To supervise and co-ordinate the formulation of noise control policy and to supervise and co-ordinate community noise survey operations.
QUALIFICATIONS: An approved degree or Diploma in Engineering or other appropriate qualification admitting to membership of the Institution of Engineers, Australia or an approved Degree or Diploma in Science or an equivalent qualification. Proven administrative and management ability. Considerable experience in the field of acoustics or noise control. Ability to write reports.

Applications quoting reference number (K/01), should be addressed to the Secretary, Public Service Board of Victoria, State Public Offices, No. 1 Treasury Place, Melbourne, 3002, Australia, by not later than 9.30 a.m. on Wednesday the 19th June, 1974, together with statements of experience and qualifications and date and place of birth.

BRITISH INSTITUTE IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA

Applications are invited for the post of DIRECTOR of a new British Institute in South-East Asia, based in Singapore. The purpose of the institute will be to promote research by British scholars in co-operation with scholars and institutions in the area, particularly in the fields of archaeology, history and culture. The functions of the Director will be to take the first steps in setting up the Institute.

Applicants should be British or Commonwealth subjects, and should be persons of some seniority. A three-year contract is envisaged, in the first instance, at a salary in the range £4-6,000. Travel, subsistence and office allowances will be negotiated. The post should be taken up not later than 1st October, 1975. Applications, with the names of two referees, should reach The Secretary, The British Academy, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London W1V 0NS, by 31st July, 1974.

SPECIAL CONSULTANTS

The European Division of a successful and highly ethical U.S. organisation requires a special type of individual to join its U.K. staff and to assist in carrying out its assignments within all phases of British industry.

Successful candidates will be well above average intelligence, probably aged between 26 and 35, ambitious, hard working and able to travel during the week.

Assignments are varied and challenging. The pace is demanding and the financial reward substantial (a minimum of £4,000 to start with unusually rapid advancement to a £10,000 plus level).

Write in the first instance to Box No 0172 D, The Times.

CORPORATE LAWYER GLOUCESTERSHIRE

A recently formed firm of solicitors, practising in the field of domestic and international estate and tax planning, requires a Corporate Lawyer (a solicitor, or barrister willing to transfer) to complete its team. The work is of the highest calibre and applicants should have the experience and qualities to match.

This is an exceptional opportunity, with excellent prospects, to specialise outside London; but neither the work nor the level of remuneration is "provincial".

Please write, stating your professional qualifications, for further details and an application form to Box No 2913 C, The Times.

SECRETARY/REGISTRAR UNIVERSITY OF LONDON INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY

Persons with considerable administrative experience, some of it preferably in a University or comparable academic institution, are invited to apply for the above post, the duties of which include supervision of the finances and maintenance of the Institute, together with the keeping of all records relating to students.

Salary on scale £4,363-£5,495 (£4,707-£5,844 from 1 October 1974) according to qualifications and experience, plus £152 London Allowance; 6 weeks' annual leave; superannuation under FSSU.

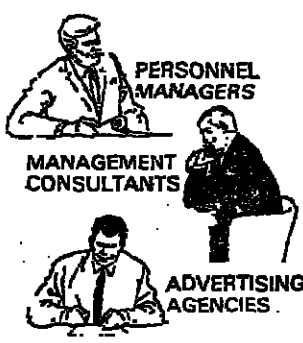
Further particulars may be obtained from the Director, Institute of Archaeology, 31-34 Gordon Square, London WC1E 0PY.

Applications, giving full details of qualifications and experience and the names of two referees should reach him by 1st July 1974.

LEADING PROVINCIAL FINE ART AUCTIONEER REQUIRES PARTNER

TO WORK WITH SOLE PRINCIPAL. Must be able to take charge of running of the Fine Art Department, valuations and Auction Room. The suitable applicant should have a good general knowledge in cataloguing, furniture, ceramics and preferably pictures and be capable of running a Sale room, which has a steady turnover of approximately £500,000. An important and progressive post for the right person.

Please telephone Uppingham 3528 or write Box 0173 D, The Times.



Remember this
Friday and every
Tuesday and Friday
The Times will be
publishing the

£4,000 plus
Appointments Page

For details, or to book
your advertisement

ring The Times
Appointments Team
01-236 8691

or our
Manchester Office
061-834 1234

or our
Glasgow Office
041-248 5969

Royal Geographical Society

Director and Secretary

The position will become vacant upon the retirement of Sir Laurence Kirwan who has held the post since 1945. The date of the new appointment is 1st May 1975. The Director and Secretary has wide responsibilities for general administration including the promotion and extension of the Society's activities; Secretaryship of Council and committees; finance; organization of lectures and film meetings; Library and Map Room; co-operation with expedition organizers, universities, learned societies, government departments and international institutions. These duties indicate the abilities required. The new Director should be a travelled and scholarly person not over 50. The post is permanent and pensionable currently under FSSU. Salary not less than a university professor's range. Those interested should write—in confidence—to Wallace Macmillan ref. A.31120.

MSL Management Consultants
In Human Resources
Management Selection Limited
17 Stratton Street, London, W1X 6DS.
BIRMINGHAM GLASGOW MANCHESTER

Young Solicitor or Barrister

A young solicitor or barrister is required to join a team of lawyers whose work includes a wide range of commercial matters, property investment in the U.K. and Europe, Common Market law, taxation, litigation, environmental law, industrial relations law, etc. He or she is likely to be working at the outset mainly on commercial matters with some litigation.

Experience is less important than the ability to learn and—as soon as possible—to undertake a variety of important work with minimum supervision.

The starting salary would not be less than £4,000 depending on qualifications and experience; and there are excellent prospects.

Please write to Ronald V. Cowles, Legal Adviser,
National Coal Board,
Robert House,
Grosvenor Place,
London, SW1X 7AE.

NCB

Northern Regional Health

Authority Regional Architect

Applications are invited for this post from Registered Architects CURRENTLY EMPLOYED BY A HEALTH AUTHORITY IN ENGLAND.

The salary scale is £6,900-£8,400 and the closing date for completed applications is 21st June, 1974.

Intending candidates should write immediately for further details and an application form to: The Secretary, Appointments Unit for the Northern Region, 52 Clifton Road, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE4 8DQ. Telephone Newcastle 30197.

HOW TO BE FIRED SUCCESSFULLY

There comes a dim day in the lives of many executives when, to reduce it to a word, they are "fired". One executive found himself in this awkward position when his dynamic personality conflicted with his employer's staid policies. Our professional help enabled him to interest companies that welcome strong executives. "Fired" FREDERICK

CHUSID

& COMPANY
No Advance Fee or Retainer. Not a Job Placement Service.
35-37 Fitzroy Street London W1T 4JH 01-637 2288/9
Offices in major cities worldwide

from a marketing job, this client quickly relocated as an Executive V.P. We have helped thousands of executives, managers, professionals, sales and technical personnel to convert "firings" into success stories. To learn how we can help you, simply phone or write for an (confidential) interview. There's no cost or obligation.

We (help) change lives
Consultants in Executive
Assessment, Development
and Career Advancement

MASTER OF DULWICH COLLEGE

The Governors invite applications for the post of MASTER which will become vacant on 1st September, 1975, on the retirement of Mr. C. W. Lloyd.

Dulwich College is an Independent Public School—and the present Master is a member of the Headmasters' Conference.

Full details of the appointment and application forms may be obtained from the Clerk to the Governors, Dulwich College, London SE22 8LA. Completed application forms should be returned to the Clerk to the Governors so as to arrive not later than Monday, 2nd September, 1974.

CJA

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

35 New Broad Street, London EC2M 1NH
Tel: 01-588 3588 or 01-588 3576
Telex No. 887374

Opportunity exists to advance to Chief Accountant within the short/medium term



AMSTERDAM

COMMERCIAL ACCOUNTANT

£5,000-£6,500 (TAX APPROXIMATELY 20%)

HEADQUARTERS, FAST EXPANDING GROUP—OPERATIONS IN OVER 50 COUNTRIES—
T/O CIRCA £50 MILLION

Applications are invited from Accountants (C.A., A.C.A., A.A.C.C.A.), aged 23-28, who will have acquired not less than 6 months' post qualification experience within an international commercial environment, utilising modern management techniques. Reporting to the Chief Accountant, the successful candidate will be responsible, through a staff of 4, for the consolidation of monthly reports from 40 subsidiaries world wide, highlighting variances and interpreting for management, the key information. A full continuation training will be provided. In this organisation employing modern management principles a strong sense of application and the ability to work to tight deadlines is called for. Initial salary negotiable, £5,000-£6,500 (tax approximately 20%); non contributory pension scheme; free life assurance and total reimbursement of school fees. Applications in strict confidence under reference CA3504/TT, to the Managing Director.

Prospects of very demanding work amongst top quality D.P. Professionals, and an opportunity to advance with and remain at the forefront of the profession.



HOME COUNTRIES

D.P. PROJECT MANAGER/CONSULTANT

TO c. £6,500 PLUS BONUS

AUTONOMOUS GROUP WITHIN A LARGE ORGANISATION (T/O in £100m's)

Our clients provide one of the strictest and most professional D.P. Auditing and Project Management services in Europe. They have a new vacancy for a mature analyst whose prime motivation is toward the achievement of impeccable standards and disciplines in the effective design and implementation of large-scale "state-of-the-art" systems. Candidates 27-34 will have been responsible at project leader/manager level for at least two major and successful tasks: they will have a strong coding (application or systems software) background, and a bent for complex real-time systems development: they will have the confidence, experience and reflex ability to lead and manage site-work with flair and success when under the heaviest of pressures. Remuneration by base salary negotiable to c. £6,500, plus high achievement-related team bonus, pension scheme and assistance with removal expenses where necessary. Applications in strict confidence under reference PMC3510/TT to the Managing Director.

Very attractive opportunity to access capital, and develop international experience



E. EUROPE

HEAD OF TECHNICAL SUPPORT

TO £6,000 PLUS ALLOWANCES

SUCCESSFUL MINI-COMPUTER MANUFACTURER

This is a new position open to candidates 26-36 with at least five years' D.P. experience, who have had responsibility for the design and implementation of commercial systems, and the development of technical staff, in a multinational environment. A facility for German, French or a Slav language is highly desirable, as is experience of working to tight schedules in an isolated location. The successful candidate will report to the Country Manager, and will quickly build a team of a dozen analysts and programmers; he and they will work closely with customers and with a large East-European technical group with whom there is a manufacturing agreement. Prospects for expansion of the business are excellent. Remuneration is by base salary negotiable to £5,000, guaranteed initial bonus, free housing, and generous allowances and arrangements for family requirements. Applications in strict confidence under reference HTS9506/TT to the Managing Director.

Very responsible management position in highly effective and profitable organisation, with attractive prospects for advancement



NORTHERN ENGLAND

MANAGER RETAIL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT

TO c. £4,500

MAJOR COMMERCIAL GROUP (T/O in £100m's)

We are seeking candidates 26-35 with a minimum of 5 years' D.P. experience, who have taken part in the design and implementation of primarily large and complex commercial applications, with emphasis upon stock control and forecasting techniques. Essential qualities are the experience and maturity to manage and motivate 20-30 specialist staff in multi-discipline teams in circumstances where the varying pressures of consumer product marketing, and high profitability, are intense. In consultation with business and product line managers, responsibility will be to develop the full range of management information and management science systems within a total systems concept which is likely to rank among the most effective in Europe. Extensive technical and support resources are available. Initial salary negotiable c. £4,500, contributory pension and generous assistance with removal expenses. Applications in strict confidence under reference M3503/TT to the Managing Director.

CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON ASSOCIATES (MANAGEMENT RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS) LIMITED

35 NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON EC2M 1NH

TEL: 01-588 3588 or 01-588 3576. TELEX 887374

PEAK DISTRICT NATIONAL PARK

This advertisement appears following consultations with the Local Government Staff Commission. Other things being equal, preference will be given to Local Government Officers.

Applications are invited for the following posts:

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR (Law and Administration)

This is a new post of legal adviser to the Peak Park Joint Planning Board with special responsibilities for administrative services. He will be a leading member of the National Park management team. Salary scale is £5,118-£5,613. Applicants should be suitably qualified in law and should preferably have had experience of planning enquiries and of management.

GROUP LEADER (Estate Management)

Chartered Surveyor required with experience in estate management. He will take charge of a section of the National Park staff and will be concerned with the management of existing properties, including woodlands; with the acquisition and leasing of property; with access and management agreements and other negotiations. Salary scale is £4,611 to £5,118.

All salaries quoted are subject to Pay Board approval.

Application forms and further particulars obtainable from the National Park Officer, Aldern House, Baslow Road, Bakewell, Derbyshire, DE4 1AE. Applications to be submitted by 1st July, 1974.

Appointments Vacant also on pages 13 & 24

Britain simply does not need Simonstown

The Simonstown Agreement is a useful, cost-effective, mutually reassuring element in British and South African naval strategy, which Britain and South Africa can manage without.

That simple assessment explains a lot, it explains, for instance, why the countries who took part in that exchange of letters 19 years ago now tend to play karate over its terms, each threatening with a great deal of noise, but hesitating to deliver the fatal chop. Now they are at it again, with the new British Government refusing to deliver the last of seven Wasp helicopters for the South African navy, and the old South African government threatening to deny Britain use of Simonstown base in return.

Britain nearly manages without the facilities of Simonstown already. The only ships now east of Suez are a frigate which is permanently stationed in Singapore, four patrol craft at Hongkong, and a task force of about half a dozen vessels cruising to the Far East once every six months or so.

Even these few ships take on only mail, and perhaps some special gear flown out from Britain, during a stopover of several days at Simonstown, on their way to the Far East. Then they are off, usually exercising with some ships of the South African navy on the way. Food and fuel are now all replenished at sea.

Moreover, two new factors suggest that British use of Simonstown is likely to diminish rather than otherwise. One is simply the re-emphasis on Britain's role in NATO and Europe. An emphasis which is hardly likely to swell naval deployment east of Suez. The other is the reopening of the Suez Canal, which is expected next year. At least some Royal Navy ships will take the short cut.

On the other hand the Royal Navy would not like to lose its guaranteed free access to a base which has the biggest and best dry dock facilities between Europe and Singapore. As for the Suez Canal, it would probably not remain open very long during any general downturn in Canal traffic. The Canal would also have to be deepened to take most of the oil tankers now ponderously swaying over the oceans. The inference must be that during any war, and perhaps during political crises, the Cape would still be important.

Soviet interest in the Indian Ocean is invariably used to illustrate the arguments for retaining base rights in Simonstown and for cooperating with South Africa. This argument can be overstated. Although some 250 allied ships were sunk

Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

Pay relatively the way to justice in the public sector

Nurses engaged in industrial action, teachers deciding not to strike but only reluctantly after long deliberation: these are more than signs of the times. They are evidence of one of the most delicate social and economic problems in this country today. How can fair pay be determined for those who feel themselves left behind in the march of the big pay rises? In the aftermath of the miners' strike and the apparent collapse of statutory incomes policy there seems to be a progressive return to an old orthodoxy. Given conditions of monetary restraint, let relative pay be settled by market forces. Where market conditions do not exist, let them be simulated. This is on the way to becoming the new conventional wisdom as the surest antidote to inflation and as a fairer means of determining pay in the long run than any bureaucratic yardstick.

That might well be true of most of the private sector where market conditions would be achieved if everyone simply marches forward in step, with the industrially stronger groups taking a few more paces than the others.

That problem will not be solved by specific inquiries into the pay of individual professions, or even narrow groups of

professions. The interests of what might be termed the strictly service professions in public employment can be met only by arrangements which relate the pay of one group to another over a wider field. That was just what the unfortunate relative pay report of the Pay Board set out to do. It attempted to provide a mechanism for increasing the income of one occupation in relation to another. This meant that if one union did not agree that another should advance ahead of it then it should give evidence to the board against the other's claim.

Whether such a system could ever have operated successfully in Britain is open to question. Even if it had not been vetoed for public inspection in the trade union movement, might it still have refused to have anything to do with it? The idea of one union trying to bank another's claim is contrary to the traditions of the movement, even though leapfrogging and demarcation disputes are not. Whether a system of this kind could now be introduced in the future is even more uncertain. The difficulties are formidable. But the crisis for a fair deal from the underpaid professions in the public sector are likely

Geoffrey Smith



Bernard Levin

Concorde: Time to end these expensive flights of fancy

British Airways having calculated that it will face a loss of £25,000,000 a year if it could be compelled by the Government to put the Concorde into service, I see that Mr Frederick Laker claims that he, on the contrary, could make an annual profit of £6,000,000 instead.

That's nothing. A man I met in the local over the weekend said that if he were allowed to operate the Concorde he could make a profit of £150,000,000 a year, whereupon the Major declared that he could make a profit of £370,000,000 a year, and old Mrs Gilligan, downing her fourteenth port-and-lemmon, insisted that she could make a profit of what she just had time to call "millions and millions and millions and trillions and trillions" before she slumped, insensible, to the floor.

There is nothing particularly surprising about any of this. It was not so very long ago, for instance, that the British Aircraft Corporation stopped trying to make us believe that it could make a profit out of merely building Concorde, never mind operating it, and so in a

sense it has done, if you are willing to ignore (as BAC is) the hundreds of millions of pounds of public money that have gone down its gullet. As for the Government, it was pretending until even more recently that it could only look the taxpayers for another two or three thousand million, and persuade other airlines to buy the thing, it could at least show a credit balance on the sales—a claim, unimpressive even when made, that has since become considerably more so with the news that, if the production is after all allowed to continue, every Concorde sold will entail a further separate and distinct loss on its own, so that the more we sell the more money we shall lose.

It is not sufficient to say (though it must certainly be said) that one of the two main reasons for the project, and that the other (Lord Beswick) was employed from 1970 until the present Government took office as a "special adviser" to

the chairman of the British Aircraft Corporation. There comes a point at which even putting the very worst construction imaginable upon the words and deeds of everybody concerned is not enough to explain a state of affairs which now seems to require the urgent attention not of an accountant, or even a policeman, but of what Section 28 of the Mental Health Act, 1959 calls "a practitioner" having special experience in the diagnosis or treatment of mental disorder."

It is now accepted by all parties, on all sides of the argument, that none of the development costs are recoverable, that more hundreds of millions of pounds of such costs would be necessary to make the aircraft suitable for general passenger service, that there has been no order for any Concorde from any airline other than those (ie British Airways and Air France) not in a position to refuse to order them, and that there is no possible price obtainable for future models that can cover the cost of their individual production. (Nor is there any possibility of

Can Ulster's social services recover from the strike?

The social security system in Northern Ireland was brought almost to the point of collapse by the loyalist workers' strike in Emergency regulations were introduced but it was recognised on all sides that they were of little use to the 180,000 pensioners, 45,000 sick and 30,000 unemployed who were already dependent on benefit before the strike began and who in many cases were unable to collect it.

Pensioners who managed to get to post offices to collect their money, either because the office was closed or because it did not have enough money because the banks were closed. The normal scheme was suspended on May 21 and a much simplified system to deal with new claims was introduced.

But social security staff were prevented from getting to work in large numbers and, despite drafts from other government departments, had to operate at about half strength. The strike itself threw up an extra 120,000 claims by people who found themselves temporarily unemployed. Before the strike began, social security staff were confident of implementing the July 22 increase in pensions on time; now they expect delays.

Other parts of the social services found themselves equally helpless. Social workers were turned back at their offices as "non-essential" and could reach neither their offices nor the people needing their support. Even old people's homes found they were not immune from the food shortages.

But taken as a whole, the strike was at least a try to keep the elderly and handicapped fed. Field kitchens were set up in Belfast and Derry in community halls; hospital and school canteens were also used. But these efforts reached only a few of the most vulnerable. The Northern Ireland Department of Health and Social Security on Thursday issued a statement thanking people who had helped but reminding them that the elderly and disabled people were still vulnerable.

What the strike has shown is that the most vulnerable people cannot be protected adequately, no matter how efficient the structure of the social services might be. It was an unfortunate time to demonstrate that lesson because the health and social services were reorganised just eight months ago and the strain on the new structure could prove deeply damaging.

Concern that people will be unwilling to seek help

What worries social workers most is not simply the prospect that vulnerable people can be threatened with destitution so easily, but that they will not seek help that would be. They are concerned that the strike will have helped to drive people even further into their own communities, unwilling to seek help from those who are seen to be powerless. But the strike has shown that the Northern Ireland Executive to place among its first priorities the elimination of poverty and rehabilitation of people adversely affected by the violence will appear very hollow indeed.

The scale of the strike has put pressures on the stress of a community which strives to convince outsiders that its tolerance limits have been stretched to the point where the unacceptable becomes acceptable. But the sympathy and acquiescence with labour security measures masks increasing introversion.

It is the middle class professionals who cross the water to peace and safety, not the working class. But the strike has taken more and more tranquillizers, reluctant to cross community boundaries even in day time. Men who are unemployed are reluctant to take jobs outside their own communities or

Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

habitat 66

SALE

STARTS SATURDAY JUNE 8th

HUNDREDS OF BENEFIT BARGAINS! SOME EXAMPLES:

'CUSHY' UNIT-SEATING AT HALF PRICE:

- 25mm Unit £226 E102
- 15mm Unit £195 E102
- Table £45 E102

COMPLUS FURNITURE:

- 40mm Unit £105 E102
- R.D. Table £105 E102
- Sideboard £105 E102
- Dining Chair £45 E102

DENIM BAGGAGES:

- Adults £225 E102
- Children £140 E102

DISCONTINUED FABRICS:

- £15 E102

WHITE TOWELS WITH COLOURED BAND:

- 20x40mm £130 E102
- 25x40mm £130 E102
- 40x70mm £130 E102

TURQUOISE TOWELS:

- 20x40mm £130 E102
- 25x40mm £130 E102
- 40x70mm £130 E102

HADRI COTTONS:

- 20x40mm £130 E102
- 25x40mm £130 E102
- 40x70mm £130 E102

ENVIRONMENTAL TOWELS:

- 20x40mm £130 E102
- 25x40mm £130 E102
- 40x70mm £130 E102

DISCONTINUED FABRICS:

- £15 E102

HABITAT SHOPS AT: BIRMINGHAM, BOURNEMOUTH, BRIGHTON, BRISTOL, BRIMLEY, CHELTENHAM, CROYDON, GLASGOW, GUILDFORD, KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES, LEICESTER, LIVERPOOL, LONDON, MANCHESTER, NOTTINGHAM, WALLINGFORD, WATFORD.

Five Americans began a two-week tour of the ghost centres of Europe yesterday. All have either seen ghosts or have been aware of them, and have described their experiences to the American weekly tabloid, the *National Enquirer*, which is sponsoring the tour. Yesterday they visited Salisbury Hall, St Albans, where Neil Gwynne's ghost is said to stalk at night. Before making their way to St Albans, the Americans gathered with movie cameras, tape recorders and a reporter. Trembling, he filed this report:

One of the most interesting ghost-hunters was a sun-tanned woman, Mary Winters from Miami. She had the nasty experience of wrestling with a cloud-like ghost in 1962. "It put its smoke-like arms around my neck and it was colder than ice. It told me it was going to get my son." Since then she has slept with her lights on, and as she told the story yesterday her hands trembled.

Harry McVeety, a tall night club singer from Brooklyn who was once at drama school with Robert Redford, claimed he had been attacked by his dead landlord. Four weeks after the landlord's death from a heart attack, McVeety struggled all night with what seemed to be a terrible weight on his chest.

When he woke in the morning he was soaked with sweat and he asked his wife whether she had been sitting on his chest during the night. "She thought I was crazy." The next night he had the same nightmare and saw in his mind's eye the face of his landlord, grinning from ear to ear. This time he managed to wake himself. "I snapped him a one-two combi-

The Times Diary

When a ghost got the old one-two

tion—I used to be in the ring. The ghost never returned."

Edith Looman from West Virginia said she had never seen a ghost in her life and did not believe in them. But things had occurred to her that could not be explained by natural science. In 1937 she and her husband took a house which had once been owned by an invalid man and his grasping wife. The wife was in the habit of locking her wretched husband in a room until he agreed to write out cheques on her behalf. The door to the room would not be left open and the door was always closed and engineers cannot explain this mystery.

A more serious ghost hunter was Vincent Lindner from Scotch Plains, New Jersey, who has spent a lifetime studying Benedict Arnold. He lives in an eighteenth century house in which Arnold is said to have spent two days on his way back to Philadelphia after being found guilty at a court martial. Lindner said he met Arnold one night in 1963 while having dinner. "He stood there for a few seconds, his hands towards me in supplication. Lindner laid a wreath at Arnold's tomb in Batavia at the weekend and hopes to meet him here.

They did not see or hear any ghosts at Salisbury Hall yesterday, but they still have plenty of chances. Later this week they

Zoo to sound the Chinese out on the possibility of exchanging two pandas for two Pire David's deer. The deer are Chinese in origin, but due to uncontrolled trading two precious pandas out to the Pire David's deer were removed to Britain in quite large numbers when the British had a powerful presence in China) anyone who knows who has tried to get in contact in the land of their origin.

London Zoo has succeeded in breeding the deer where the Peking Zoo failed, and has a healthy supply. When Chalfont was visited by the Pire David's deer, the chairman of the revolutionary committee of the zoo ("the Solly Zuckerman of Peking," he calls him) and as a result two Pire David's deer were sent to Chalfont in November. I am prepared to divide the credit equally between Chalfont and Heath, and I suggest the pandas should be named Edward and Marcia, to celebrate the bipartisan partnership. Any better ideas?

Delusions

Back today to the theme of corporations which advertise splendid sounding services under the apparent delusion that they can actually provide them. Last month I reported that the Post Office was trying to lure businessmen to use direct mail advertising, apparently ignoring the fact that even the present load of mail is clearly more than they can handle properly.

Last week the British Gas were advertising a regular maintenance plan for gas central heating systems in *The Times*. It is a fine idea, as anyone who knows who has tried to get routine repairs made to gas appliances. Yet I have reason to doubt its efficacy.

More than a year ago Segas went to a trouble and expense of sending me a circular offering regular maintenance for my gas calculator water heater. I went to the trouble and expense of returning the card saying that I would like to enrol in the scheme. Since then I have heard nothing. Nothing at all.

Right on

At the lunch of the Monday Club's Women's Group yesterday, John Braine, Conservative MP for York and North Yorkshire, opened his address by: "Well, comrades, the tide has turned. It is Power to the People." Braine explained that he sincerely meant it because the Monday Club were more in tune with the people than was the Left.

Socialists and Communists were "a tiny decadent minority who have been riding roughshod over us for a number of years."

For those who might then wonder why Labour were now in power, Braine explained: "The way people vote has little to do with their political beliefs."

The tide has turned, Braine said, and the minority have taken power. Freud and Marx, Freud was "medical non-entity who administered cocaine as a universal panacea," but failed to see he was creating drug addicts.

As psychiatrists grow in number and influence, so mental illness grows," said Braine to a chorus of "hear, hear." Social workers had their nature senses twisted and warped by the evil lunatics who educated them. It was vital, said Braine (whose speech was about as rare as a white swan) that if children like Maria Colwell were to live, power be taken from the socialists, the psychiatrists and the social workers and given to the people.

Asked what he would do about the Price sisters, Braine growled: "Let them die. They deserve to die. Never give to a terrorist. Let them rot in the woman's voice was heard on the applause saying: "It would truly be better if we brought back the death penalty." The conversation moved on to the need to cut back the universities. A wonderful time it had by all.

The columnist of the *Athenaeum*, when asked by a reader, gave this definition of consumer society: "It is a society in which most people spend the money they have earned to buy things they do not need and work longer hours for them, in order to be able to buy things they do not need." PE



SEMI-FEDERAL SYSTEM

Government's discussion of the *Devolution Within the United Kingdom* is intended to initiate a public debate not on principle of devolution but on mechanics. Like the Kilbrann Commission, it rules out both centralism and federalism, but still leaves a good many questions. How many sub-national assemblies should there be within the United Kingdom? At what powers should they have? At what money should they have? Should they have a right to raise their own taxes? If so, how should they be organized? Particular attention will have to be taken of the Welsh views before drawing up a blueprint, but also broad principles can be forward at this stage.

At the first place, it will be easier to make satisfactory arrangements if devolution is limited to Scotland and Wales. The needs are distinct from those of the English regions, and they are seeking political recognition of their own national identity. They are more likely to adopt priorities and standards particular services which differ from those in the rest of the United Kingdom, whereas all services throughout England are paramount. Moreover, if it were to be regional parliaments in England they would be to take responsibilities away from local government as well as from Westminster. This would be another shake-up for English local authorities just as they are settling down after most radical reorganization generations. It is true that if it is to be a Scottish assembly

the Strathclyde region will need to be split into two but that would be a less traumatic exercise as the restructuring of Scottish local government does not take effect until next year.

So assemblies for Scotland and Wales only would have a double advantage, leaving English local government intact and permitting a greater measure of devolution. That is important. If there are to be subordinate parliaments in the United Kingdom they must be given real powers. Otherwise they will be mere whetters and there will be continual arguments on the dividing line between Westminster and the others. The line would need to be drawn as clearly as possible and that can be done only if full responsibility for certain services is devolved. That rules out any purely advisory assembly and also requires direct elections. Indirect elections are as a general rule appropriate only for a body which has no more than coordinating functions.

Scottish and Welsh assemblies could be given responsibility for a wide range of services. The case for devolution is that in many fields the Scots and Welsh have different traditions and ways, so if they are to have their own parliaments there should be no quarrelsomeness about allowing them to run their own services in their own way—just so long as the capacity to control the economy of the United Kingdom is not impaired. It would also be worth examining the practicality of handing over responsibility for the nationalized industries within their borders.

If real powers are to be devolved to these assemblies they

will need real money to pay for them. There are a number of possibilities, but one principle is clear. Scotland will not be satisfied with any form of devolution which does not place control over the expenditure of some share of the oil revenues in Scottish hands, which does not mean simply in the hands of the Secretary of State for Scotland. And what Scotland wants today Wales will demand tomorrow.

But there are two objections to a large measure of devolution which should be taken into account in any arrangements. One is that the more powers are devolved the greater the possibility that the number of Scottish and Welsh MPs at Westminster will be reduced. There may also be a balancing growth of English nationalism—and why not? That is a matter for Scottish and Welsh opinion to bear in mind when deciding how far they want to go. The other objection is that these assemblies could be dominated by one party. The danger may be greater in Wales but it exists in both countries. All that can be done is to favour those internal arrangements which would give a more effective voice to minorities. That would point to organizing the executives not in the form of Cabinet government but along the lines of local authority committees, as was favoured by those signing the Memorandum of Dissent in the Kilbrann report. This would not be a guarantee of good government, but it should reduce the risk that having their own assemblies might paradoxically exclude a good many Scottish and Welsh people from any influence in the control of their own affairs.

IR SMITH HAS A CHOICE OF GAMBLERS

decision of the Central Committee of the African National Congress to reject the proposals for a settlement which Mr Smith Bishop Muzorewa has been using for a year presents the desian Government with a cult choice. When the cans vetoed the settlement before them by the Pearce mission it was possible for Smith—though his appointment was evident—to in the existing illegal white emacist constitution until changed their tune.

It is different now. Time has passed. A few weeks ago their position provided a case for accepting limited concessions by a white regime even if they could majority rule nearer by a few years. Now the argument that the Africans have turned so long under the illegal and previous regime that they can hang on to see what tuguene decolonization throws grows in force.

his leaves Mr Smith with two alternatives. Either he can come to the Bishop with an moved offer, or he can stall in hope that the Portuguese

negotiations with Frelimo and the other nationalist parties will collapse, that fullscale fighting will resume and with it Portuguese support for Rhodesia. There is little doubt that Mr Vorster advised Mr Smith during his visit to South Africa to settle with the Bishop for the best terms obtainable on a falling market. He probably told Mr Smith not to count on unlimited South African support either—certainly not on positions that would spoil the Republic's relations with an incoming black government, of whatever composition, in Mozambique.

The door is being held open for Mr Smith to go back to the Bishop. While it may be hoped that he will take up the offer while he can, to do so will incense his own Party ultras, as well as Mr Idensohn's irreconcilables to the right even of them. In the past, his inclinations have made him susceptible to such pressure.

But if he stands pat, he is taking a gamble. He is gambling, in fact, on a counter-coup in Portugal, a UDI in Mozambique or at least such intransigence on the part of the Frelimo negotiators that even Dr Soares would have to endorse a full resumption

of military operations. Such a debacle is possible, but not likely. The Portuguese are negotiating not about independence but about the timing and processes of the transfer of power. Both sides have an incentive to come to terms, and soon. In the Portuguese-Frelimo talks in Lusaka, Dr Kaunda may be expected to exert his influence for moderation. Knowing that failure would suit the Rhodesians, his main opponents, he will seek to prevent it. As the nationalists in all three Portuguese territories are making such other stipulation for independence a precondition of their own engagement in negotiations, it should be possible to take into consideration the interests of Rhodesian Africans as well.

The effect on the morale of the Rhodesian guerrillas of seeing Mozambique's independence under negotiation in Lusaka can only be a tonic. Basically, therefore, it is wiser heads among white Rhodesians need to urge on Mr Smith to a new round with the ANC. When the Portuguese are facing reality, the Rhodesians should not bury their heads in the sand.

THE EFFECTS OF AN UNKNOWN TAX

announcement of a gifts tax Mr Healey's March Budget was no surprise. However, subsequent delay in announcing details of the new tax, the fact that the tax itself be deemed retrospectively to have been operational from March 26, is becoming intolerable.

Government were clearly dilemma over the gifts or, as more frequently being described, capital transfer tax. Any tax is complicated and time-consuming to frame, particularly if it has to be grafted on to existing estate duty legislation needs to be dovetailed into another unspecified tax, the used wealth tax. Yet had the decision to make it retrospective been taken and announced in individual cases, it would have been a likely future candidate the tax would have been sized into action while the g was good. Accountants estate duty planners would

have had a field day, pushing through tax savings schemes before the wealth tax came into operation.

However, in their anxiety to clip the wings of tax avoiders, the Government are creating real hardship for many people who should currently be benefiting from the transfer of capital. In particular, it seems that the settlements of trusts will result in a charge to gifts tax which is affecting important areas of trust work.

The courts have almost ground to a halt in respect of variations or terminations of trust funds (where a trust is altered or wound up to the mutual consent of all parties); and the unlucky 21 or 25 year-olds who have been looking forward to the proceeds of a trust have seen their benefits frozen, pending the Government's announcement of the gifts tax application and rates. The advance of capital from a trust for educational

purposes is now a matter of some perplexity, and some lawyers are even reluctant to allow a husband to put the family house into joint ownership. Settlements between divorced persons, often distressing in themselves, are for the moment impossible to arrange on a rational basis, since there is no way of knowing how the gifts tax will retrospectively be levied.

The uncertainty and indeed individual hardship being caused by the Government's delay in clarifying the new gifts tax is both unwelcome and by now, one suspects, unnecessary. Individuals have a right to arrange their tax affairs to their best advantage and bystanders, such as trust beneficiaries, a right to sums of money effectively made over to them. The Government have a duty to make known the application and proposed rates of the gifts tax as soon as possible. Delay in publishing these details until the second Finance Bill in the autumn is unacceptable.

Choosing a headmaster

Mrs Irene Chaplin Ronald Butt (May 30) should have checked his facts with the Education Commission before he stated that Dr Rhodes Boyson was treated in a manner different from that of other teachers elected to Parliament.

Highbury Grove school is a large complex organization and needs services of a full-time headmaster. That is why the authority was required to break the rule, introduced in 1966 after consultation with teachers' professional organizations, that members of GLC/ILEA who are elected to Parliament on the day the new Parliament is elected should have their consent in the acting head to run the school until a permanent appointment could be made.

Dr Boyson had been told of rules which made March 11 his day as headmaster. (With the of taking unpaid leave for the day of this Parliament—which he has not exercised) the post advertised nationally and not on a restricted basis, as Mr Butt implies, was short—a fact for which Dr on cannot be blamed—but

nevertheless we received plenty of applications.

In what Mr Butt chooses to call the "education circus" we have procedures for selecting heads (laid down in Articles of Government) which protect the rights and interests of all those concerned. The ILEA's innovation of elected parent governors, of course, gives parents of present pupils a say in the process.

In accordance with the articles, the chairman of the governing body was invited to examine the applications and, with professional advice from ILEA officers, to recommend a short list. It is untrue to say, as Mr Butt does, that "the ILEA submits a short list to the governors".

The seven applicants selected by the chairman were called for interview by the governors, with the expectation that they would consider three sufficiently well qualified to be able to recommend them to the Education Committee.

On a majority decision, the governors refused to interview any of them. How they concluded that the short list contained no suitable candidate is a mystery—as much a mystery as Mr Butt's supposition that one might have been acceptable to the governors.

The governors could have asked to see other applicants, for there is no restriction on the number to

be interviewed. Their refusal to perform any of the duties laid on them by the articles has served only to delay this necessary appointment and was, in addition, a gross discourtesy to seven well qualified candidates, including headmasters.

It is odd that Mr Butt, in his anxiety to establish the right of the governors to act in the way they did, made no reference to the right of the applicants to be treated in a fair and reasonable manner. It is indeed unprecedented that governors, in the knowledge that candidates had been called for selection, had not the courtesy to grant them an interview.

The governors of Highbury Grove school, without further advertisement, will be asked to try again. They have considerable influence on the decision to determine which applicants should be considered for the headship.

We must all hope that they exercise their responsibility before further public wrangling damages the school and the interests of the staff and children alike.

Yours faithfully,
KIRNE CHAPLIN, Chairman of the Staff and General Sub-Committee, Inner London Education Authority, Members' Lobby, The County Hall, SE1.
May 31.

Making a success of Concorde

From Sir Peter Masefield

Sir, There have been parallels with Concorde before—and not only in aviation. Some were cancelled. Some failed. But some went on to high success to confound critics and Jeremiah.

The most significant parallel in my experience was the Viscount; a new concept in transport and the world's first turbine-powered aeroplane to enter commercial service. Twenty-four years afterwards few remember the vehemence and the extent of the opposition to the Viscount. Its opponents included respected airlines, some of which pointed to the idea of a new prime-mover but affirmed that their job was to continue to fly passengers in traditional ways, not to take so profound a commercial risk. Those views were echoed in powerful quarters and the Viscount was within an ace of being cancelled.

One airline had faith. Its sums showed it the difficulties, the unknowns, that sea-mile costs were high, that the aircraft was too small, it needed longer range, it ought to be a jet. History has shown, however, that four specific factors were needed in the operator to turn a technological advance into a commercial success—all upon the essential basis of a professional transport background.

The airline brought to the task: determination, enthusiasm, perseverance and a belief that here was an advance in transport which could be made to work. All four attributes were essential. But the greatest of the four was enthusiasm.

There were many tribulations and difficulties, not least the fact that now, costs were soaring and there was a hard struggle to combat deficits. An easier path, at least cost, would have been to buy and operate the American piston-engined Concorde 240—as many at the time. But the Viscount was ordered and it was made to work by a determined airline/manufacturer team.

Public appreciation of the Viscount's qualities far outweighed its higher specific costs. Until Viscounts were Viscounts, or later aircraft, they flew almost full while their competitors languished. In the end the Viscount became one of Britain's more successful exports. With the Comet it founded a new era.

An analogy must not be pushed too far. There are, of course, differences in circumstances and scale between Concorde and Viscount. But the latter, like the former, was a willing user, still remain the same. Now, added to this is the undoubted fact that on counts of manufacture and employment the national advantage is to go on—in England as in France.

I believe that, in operation, the achievable load-factors and the power of traffic generation can compare more than the specific costs with the Concorde as with the Viscount. For profitability revenue generation is half the equation. Moreover a transport axiom has always held: that revenue is proportional to distance travelled and is proportional to hours operated. It is worthy of thought.

Germany, too, is the fact that no carriers have ever succeeded for long when they have tried to protect their revenue from a new, sound, form of competition. The Russians have a supersonic transport too.

Possibly the best way to operate Concorde might be through an international "Concorde Airways" in which established airlines on the routes served would each hold a share—and to which aircraft would be leased from Britain and France. However it is done, I believe that, like the once bitterly opposed and almost cancelled Viscount—Concorde can be made to succeed, economically as well as operationally, from public acclaim expressed in traffic figures.

What Concorde needs, and it so far seems to lack, is the backing of those for whom it is intended: a nation, enthusiasm, perseverance and a belief in the task to be accomplished. In other words—guts. It epitomises the Merchant Venturer approach upon which heights have been attained—rather than by hedging every bet.

Five hundred years ago Chaucer put it well: "He that thought assayeth, nought achieveeth." Yours faithfully,
PETER G. MASEFIELD,
"Rosehill", Doods Way,
Rigate, Surrey.
June 2.

Diet and heart disease

From Dr Keith Ball and Dr Richard Turner

Sir, Unlike Professor Yudkin we do not encourage the BBC's attempt to portray the problem of heart disease prevention in their recent television programme, although we would differ in emphasis on certain factors. A diet rich in saturated fats, such as milk, cheese and butter is considered by most workers in the subject to be one important factor. A general reduction of saturated fats by the public and an increase of polyunsaturated fats has been recommended by a number of national authorities including the American Heart Association and the Combined Medical Boards of Norway, Sweden and Finland. In practice we have found that such diets are quite acceptable to ordinary men and women.

Coronary disease is caused by several cumulative factors and those who wish to reduce their risk of a heart attack must look at them all. They should stop smoking, take brief periods of vigorous exercise daily and if obese reduce their weight. As a result they will certainly feel fitter.

No doctor is needed for this advice. For the detection of high blood pressure, raised blood fats, a medical examination and a cholesterol level, sensible additional precaution particularly for middle aged men.

The television screen is a valuable means of health education. We hope the BBC will give more detailed advice in future programmes on how to prevent these risk factors.

We are, Sir, yours faithfully,
KEITH BALL,
RICHARD TURNER,
As from University of Edinburgh, Department of Medicine, Western General Hospital, Edinburgh.
May 30.

Learning from mistakes in Ireland

From Sir Robin Chichester-Clark

Sir, Now that we must lament for the moment, the failure of the power sharing experiment in Ulster, it is perhaps worth asking why it failed: to do so is not to recriminate but to learn.

First, it seems that the British Government and people have not yet understood to the full what they were asking of the two communities in Northern Ireland. This is exemplified by those who, on television on Tuesday night, referred to the incomprehension they felt that "Protestant" and "Catholic" cannot sit down together in Government.

While there are, of course, bigots on both sides, it is not religion per se that keeps the parties apart but the historical truth that Roman Catholicism can be identified with a united Ireland and Protestantism with a united Great Britain. Of course, this assumption is to a degree mistaken but the point remains that the real divide is political rather than religious.

Viewed in this light, the temporary eclipse of the two communities seem less incomprehensible to those in Britain who cannot succeed in forming a coalition even when the people they represent are not divided by different nationalistic aspirations.

Secondly, the concept of a Council of Ireland, as such, should never have been introduced. Admittedly, this was the error of Mr Faulkner and may have been necessary to attract participation from the SDLP.

Thirdly, the rush to Sunningdale after the formation of the Executive was disastrously precipitate and, worse still, no real attempt was made to explain what Sunningdale or its modification really meant. A sustained campaign of explanation should have been carried on throughout the Province.

Fourthly, the terms of Mr Harold Wilson's broadcast last Saturday night were so insensitive as to outrage even the most moderate, notably the middle class, of Northern Ireland who believed they were being labelled as "spies"; after the courage they have shown over these long years, this apparent nomenclature was the last straw.

Fifthly, the decision to use the troops against the advice of the Generals was disastrous. I condemn the strike but am left wondering what Mr Orme, the Minister of State, would have said if anyone had suggested the use of troops when his own union mounted a political strike against the Industrial Relations Act. It is not without interest to look up what he did say then.

Above all, and I am sorry to write this of brave men who tried their utmost, the Executive presented the facts to the British Government as they wished them to be rather than as they were, and consequently the British Government and indeed many of the Executive to communicate with ordinary people outside Belfast, and their strange reluctance to draw on the advice of those with good, if not always happy, experience of Northern Irish politics in the past. This is a catalogue of mistakes, by no means complete, but at least some of them need not be repeated.

So much for the past—what now? To suspend the Assembly is clearly right. Now that the Government has called together all the elected representatives to the Assembly, a step which would have come better after a suitable cooling off period, talks should be organized between the various groups through the chairmanship of a benevolent and honest broker, preferably one who is not associated with NI politics. They should then inch forward slowly from there.

It must be that there is one element of the Sunningdale package which leaves room for manoeuvre—the concept of a Council of Ireland. Is it really window-dressing? I doubt it. The British public has ever appreciated honest and forthright answers already existed at Civil Service and at Ministerial level between Stormont and Dublin.

What, at some time in the future, should be considered is a Ministerial Council drawn from the Republic, the Great Britain and Northern Ireland which could develop existing economic cooperation and meet common defence requirements against the IRA and other subversive elements from north or south. This would, if it is true, involve a dilution of what used to be called the Irish dimension and would, at first, hardly be regarded favourably by the SDLP; nor would my suggestion be

embraced initially anyway by the deeper hue. Unionists—but a compromise will have to be faced by all parties sooner or later and this course does not seem impossible.

One thing is certain. More words will have to be eaten because before any of those who wish to participate in winning the peace can effectively do so, the war against the IRA must be won, and defeat of that body will not be achieved without the free use of imagination and entirely different tactics. Tributes to the troops are legion and I have often paid my own. Tributes to their handling and deployment are another matter.

We must pass the point when the politicians say "we want to do this but the Army is unwilling" and the senior soldiers lament they cannot do that because the politicians won't let them. Who is to be believed? After the last few days, when the Army were sent against their will into the petrol stations, I think I begin to know.

Lastly, it is too much to hope that junior politicians will refrain from their campaigns about getting the Army out of Northern Ireland, and even senior ones from saying that they would like one day to see a United Ireland? Those who express such sentiments are more often than not those who have a guilty conscience about the British presence in Ireland over 300 years. How much greater would be their guilt if they were taken seriously, the troops were withdrawn and the inevitable bloodbath ensued?

Yours faithfully,
ROBIN CHICHESTER-CLARK,
20 Wilton Row, SW1.
May 31.

From Sir Frederick Catherwood

Sir, British despair over Northern Ireland is premature and exasperation with the democratic elected majority in the province is not in order. It is still possible to have community government in Northern Ireland. What is not possible is a community government which is "fixed" by a British Secretary of State.

Community government must be subject to the normal political rules. It must be able to reflect changes in political opinions. Ministers must be able to resign without bringing down the whole system. The ordinary bargaining of politics must be able to operate without continuous interference from Westminster. A chief executive must be able to go to the country for renewed support if his policies fail.

When I originally advocated community government, two years ago, before the rule, I suggested that it be introduced, not by Whitehall-type charm and cajolery, but by raising the majority required in the Assembly to say—two-thirds. Whatever two-thirds of the Assembly could agree on should be binding on the Executive. If they could not agree on should be handled by Westminster.

Eventually Northern Ireland will have to handle its own internal security. If two-thirds of the Assembly agree on how they should handle it, then the British should be allowed to get on with it. Until then, the British will bear the blame for failure and Westminster will be under pressure for a military withdrawal.

Under the present system, power comes from the British and the executive are put on the rack, pulled agonizingly between Westminster opinion and the opinions of those who elected them. Under a two-thirds rule, power would come from the moderate centre in Northern Ireland. The extremists then elected would be under pressure to accommodate to the moderates and not the other way round.

An overwhelming majority in Northern Ireland have voted by referendum to remain in the United Kingdom. Northern Ireland has endured five years of bombing, arson and murder. It has voted for an Assembly which supported power-sharing in the belief that this would end the violence. Instead, the violence remained and the Assembly was asked to accept a Council of Ireland on terms which the majority felt to be in breach of the findings of the referendum. To despair of the majority at the somewhat natural exasperation of its demand to be treated like other British citizens is an over-exaggerated response. I agree with your leader today. Let's start again.

Yours faithfully,
FRED CATHERWOOD,
United Oxford and Cambridge University Club,
71 Pall Mall, SW1.

Industry's passengers

From Mr A. W. Moss

Sir, Monica Cartwright asks (May 28): is anyone worth as little as £20 a week? The answer is "yes". Every large or medium concern has what are called "passengers" who are known to other workers as useless or even worse than useless because they have to be carried. Conversely there are those who are exceptionally knowledgeable, able and creative, and who carry light, good will, honesty and encouragement wherever they work. They are not very common and their value to the community is incalculably high.

I fear that if capitalists or the more sensible believers in social justice expect to achieve equality or social justice they are expecting the impossible and what has never yet been achieved. The best they can do is to leave it to nature and treat even the most useless of men as though he had a right to live and share the rights of others providing he does not deny them theirs.

Yours sincerely,
ARTHUR MOSS,
Tocknells Court, Painswick.

Use of cannabis resin

From the Principal of King's College London

Sir, On my return this week from an absence abroad I was shown press comments suggesting that in a recent oration I had proposed the legalization of the use of cannabis resin, under heavy taxation whose proceeds could help to finance university research. If what I said was capable of being misunderstood in this way the fault may be mine, though I notice that *The Times Higher Education Supplement* was not misled and seized upon some of the real points I was trying to

make, without any mention of pot. I was pointing out the truly vital importance of university research in a country which, in the aftermath of empire, must rely more and more upon the remarkable ingenuity and curiosity of its inhabitants for its future well-being.

In commenting on the way in which we encourage activities of doubtful value (I recall mentioning association football in this respect) while withholding resource often essential to our survival I mentioned pot in passing, in the hope that this would at least attract attention to my main themes which it appears to have done. I hope, however, that you will now allow me the hospitality of your columns to put it on record that I have never advocated the legalization of the use of cannabis resin and it is not my intention to do so.

Yours faithfully,
J. W. HACKETT,
King's College London
Strand, WC2.

A lesser St James

From Mr M. A. Hennell

Sir, When pausing from my labours this morning to glance out of the window I was fascinated to see some workmen—presumably from the Westminster City Council—engaged in removing a sign on the building opposite which read "Saint James's Square, SW1" and replacing it by another which bears the inscription "St James's Square, SW1".

Is there any theological significance in this? Yours faithfully,
M. A. HENNELL,
British Aluminium Company Ltd,
Norfolk House,
St James's Square, SW1.
May 31.

Mr Slater prefers cash

From Colonel G. R. Judd

Sir, "Mr Slater prefers cash" is the headline of your editorial of June 1. It is deeply disturbing to me that the present economic situation should lead me to advocate such a negative policy.

Cash, however used, is unlikely to keep pace with the present rate of inflation, and worse still, it does little to increase productivity, which is the country's vital need today. I would like to see any available capital used more positively to benefit Britain's agricultural industry.

Farmers are woefully short of capital, and the present high interest rate makes it economically impossible to borrow money for the purchase of land and its equipment. Despite the large sums of capital spent on improvements to buildings, water supplies, roads and land drainage, it is no exaggeration to say that more than half the fixed equipment on our farms is now obsolete, and a further investment of not less than £500m is needed if our agriculture is to develop as it could and should.

It is now widely recognized that the functions of land ownership and land occupation are quite separate, and in fact there are very few people who can afford both to own and occupy their own farms. Tenants are, therefore, willing to pay good rents to investors who are prepared to discharge their duties as landlords efficiently and well.

The institutions, such as insurance companies, pension funds and trusts, were fulfilling this role when they started a few years ago to invest any proportion of their funds in buildings and land.

But today, as a result of the nervousness which has attacked every part of our economy following threats of nationalization and new taxation, this investment has ceased. The capital which was flowing into the agricultural industry is now being used, as Mr Slater advocates, in short-term lending, and as a result agricultural development is at a standstill. The country can ill afford this at a time when increased production from the home farm has never been more essential in order to keep down the cost of living and to assist with our balance of payment problems.

Agriculture remains the most important single industry in the country, for without food we cannot live. It also offers investors with courage and foresight a chance to back an industry whose prosperity will benefit both them and the country.

G. R. JUDD,
Strutt and Parker,
13 Hill Street, W.1.

From Mrs Lucy Abelson

Sir, I attended the annual general meeting of Slater, Walker Securities where Jim Slater announced his new policy, involving a change in the ensuing controversy over whether he is right now or, I believe, obscured three salient points.

First, why did Slater originally go liquid? In his words "survival was the name of the game". SWS was highly geared, investing in cash, little return, expensive borrowed money. Slater himself said SWS could not continue like this or it would have suffered the same fate as some of the other secondary banks. Some were going bankrupt, over what Slater is now doing, it is surely worth remembering that he is making a virtue out of necessity.

This leads to my second point. Slater is an inspiring performer. As all six foot four of him rises up from his seat, the packed audience with its golden holiday tan, full head of wavy brown hair and well cut light grey suit, you want to listen to him. Everyone in the audience is sympathetic to him, too. When an ordinarily left-wing journalist asks an aggressive question, a little old lady in a flowery turban hat hisses.

Jim's answering words flow rhythmically, taking your mind with them. His talent is being mellifluous while controversial. I find myself impressed and temporarily converted. He is the Billy Graham of the financial world. You believe until you analyse not only what he says but why. Here is my third point.

Jim admits he finds the social as well as the political climate unfriendly. What better way of showing his hostility, in return, than by going liquid? To shake the Tory government trade unions withdraw their labour so, under a Labour Government, he would be a capitalist not withdrawn his cash?

By itself surely the SWS's new policy is not alarming. What is terrifying is intelligent men's sheep-like adulation of it.

Yours sincerely,
LUCY ABELSON,
83 Larkhall Rise, SW4.

President Sadat's record

From Lord Chalfont

Sir, No one who knows Mr Jon Kimche or his views on the Middle East will be surprised at his reaction to my recent dispatch from Cairo. However, I must ask your leave to correct certain misleading impressions which his letter (*The Times*, June 3) may have created.

I have not subscribed to or confirmed any myths, I have merely reported some facts. These, I notice, Mr Kimche does not contest. Nor have I joined the list of "enthusiasts" either for the cause of the Arabs or of the Israelis.

My concern in writing about the Middle East, or any other area of armed conflict, is that of the military historian and is best summed up in the words of Leopold von Ranke—"I simply want to show how it actually was". It is unworthy of Mr Kimche to suggest that I have fallen below my usual standards of objectivity simply because my perception of events has diverged from his own.

Yours faithfully,
CHALFONT,
House of Lords,
June 3.

Non-stick envelopes

From Miss Enid Bagnold

Sir, Your *Times* Diary that stamps don't stick—envelopes suffer from the same trouble. I have to sit on mine.

Yours faithfully,
ENID BAGNOLD,
North End House,
Rottmangean, Sussex.

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

SKF
world leader in rolling bearings
SKF (UK) Limited

Nearly half firms in survey lower their plans for capital spending

Tim Congdon, who has revised his capital spending plans downwards since the winter. This is a main message of the survey of investment intentions in the manufacturing sector. The survey shows that 48 per cent of firms have stepped up their capital spending plans for 1974 and 1975 since the previous survey, whereas 48 per cent have lowered them. This is one of the most abrupt changes ever recorded by the survey. The survey shows that 25 per cent of firms have stepped up their capital spending plans for 1974 and 1975 since the previous survey, whereas 48 per cent have lowered them. This is one of the most abrupt changes ever recorded by the survey. The survey shows that 25 per cent of firms have stepped up their capital spending plans for 1974 and 1975 since the previous survey, whereas 48 per cent have lowered them. This is one of the most abrupt changes ever recorded by the survey.

CAPITAL SPENDING

The following are the revised figures published yesterday by the Department of Industry for the fixed capital expenditure of manufacturing, distributive, service and shipbuilding industries all seasonally adjusted at constant 1970 prices.

	Investment	Total	Mining
1971	4,085	1,968	
1972	4,089	1,775	
1973	4,327	1,900	
1974 Q1	1,014	466	
Q2	1,022	447	
Q3	1,007	430	
Q4	1,107	422	
1973 Q1	1,107	422	
Q2	1,004	466	
Q3	1,087	485	
Q4	1,128	501	
1974 Q1*	1,089	504	

* Provisional

Investment cuts 'justify' labour's proposals

The action of certain firms in reducing their stake in industry was the most powerful argument so far in support of labour's plans for industry, Mr. Tony Wedgwood Benn, Secretary for Industry, said yesterday. Mr. Jim Slater told an annual meeting of Slater Securities that cash was optimum investment for the firm or part of the company's available resources. "This is the most powerful argument we have had so far from the City and industry in support of Labour's industrial policy, which includes the establishment of a National Enterprise Board to get productive investment up by a greater use of public enterprise and finance. This country dare not rely solely upon the market mechanism to provide us with the investment we need to sustain and expand the production upon which our living standards depend. The Government's industrial policy was intended to do more than boost investment. It was also intended to liberate the creative energy of workers by bringing about a fundamental shift in the balance of wealth."

Lockheed restructure agreed with Textron

New York, June 3.—Directors of Lockheed Aircraft Corporation and Textron Industries have approved a tentative plan for restructuring Lockheed's debt, which includes an \$85m (about \$150m) cash infusion in Lockheed by Textron and a \$15m rights offering, it was announced today by both companies.

The announcement was made by Mr. Daniel Houghton, chairman of Lockheed, and Mr. G. William Miller, chairman of Textron.

They said their respective boards had approved a tentative plan which would include an equity investment by Textron in Lockheed and a restructuring of Lockheed's debt.

Mr. Miller indicated that Textron had held talks about the plan with Lazard Frères and Co., Lockheed's financial adviser, and also some of Lockheed's lending banks.

The plan contemplates a new equity investment in Lockheed of \$100m, of which Textron would provide \$5m a share and a further \$5m.

The remaining \$15m would be provided by a rights offering of 3 million new Lockheed shares to Lockheed shareholders at \$5 a share to be underwritten by Lazard.

After the purchase of 12 million shares of Lockheed common stock, Textron would own about 45 per cent of the approximately 26.4 million Lockheed common then outstanding.

It will be a condition of the plan that the Lockheed lending banks convert \$275m of the present \$620m Lockheed bank debt into the new Lockheed preferred stock and confirm a bank credit to Lockheed of \$375m.

In addition to the infusion of new equity, the plan would result in a significant reduction in Lockheed's debt service costs and would improve cash flow.

Under the plan Lockheed would continue as a separate corporation with the benefit of the new financial support provided by the lending banks, Textron and Lockheed shareholders.

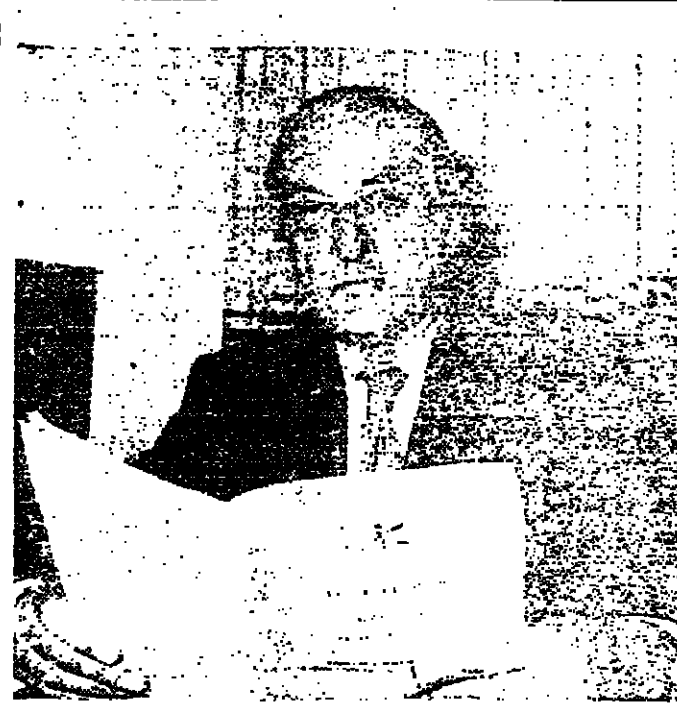
Lockheed stock acquired by Textron would be held for investment and there would not be a merger or consolidation of the two companies. Textron operations would not be affected.

No other changes in the management of Lockheed are contemplated besides the naming of Mr. Miller as chairman and chief executive of Lockheed and, after the proposed recapitalization is finalized, of Mr. Houghton as vice-chairman.

Mr. Miller will continue as chairman and chief executive of Textron.

Textron is a diversified company with total assets of \$1,300m and with 1973 sales of \$1,000m and net income of \$100m.

Mr. William Simons, Treasury Secretary, who also is chairman of the United States Emergency Loan Guarantee Board, said in Washington that the board believed the Textron investment in Lockheed would "considerably improve" Lockheed's capital position.—AP-Dow Jones.



Mr. George Loveday: strongly rejected charge by Labour Party.

SE chairman calls for a Royal Commission

By Ian Morison
Mr. George Loveday, chairman of the Stock Exchange, yesterday countered the Labour Party's charge that the Stock Exchange was a "closed shop" and called for a Royal Commission on the stock market.

Addressing a press conference in London, he strongly rejected the charge made in the Labour Party's paper on company law reform last week that the Stock Exchange itself lacked the will to curb city scandals.

While he said that a Companies Commission might be inevitable, he expressed his preference for a strengthening of the powers of the Department of Trade.

The publication of the paper was a "sad affair", he said, since its authors had not responded to invitations to discuss the subject with the Stock Exchange beforehand.

Meetings had now been arranged with ministers so that the Stock Exchange's views and the reasons for them could be made known.

Mr. Loveday expressed particular annoyance with the "almost libellous" charge in the paper that the Stock Exchange was reluctant to set up its own inquiries into alleged cases of insider trading.

In future, he said, the Stock Exchange intended to publish more frequent information about the investigations it undertook, although it would not be possible to disclose the names of alleged "insiders".

He did not feel that it would be helpful to introduce a system under which share quotations would be suspended automatically if a price moved excessively.

On the subject of stockbroker failures, Mr. Loveday said the financial safeguards in force were already very strict, having been tightened on many occasions since 1960.

Although he admitted that there was room for improvement, he doubted whether matters would necessarily be better if an outside agency were in control.

Financial Editor, page 19

Flixborough's £25m insurance widely spread in market

By Our Financial Staff
Insurers in the London market will have to pay out an estimated £25m in respect of material damage at the Nypro chemical plant in Flixborough, wrecked by explosion at the weekend, according to the British Insurance Association.

A further, potentially large sum, which cannot be quantified at this stage, will have to be paid out under consequential loss policies covering loss of production at the Nypro plant and at its major customers' works in the British nylon industry.

The BIA is also unable to say at this stage how much will have to be paid out under claims for damage to surrounding private property, though this is not as extensive as originally feared.

Subsequent to the preliminary estimates are that a maximum of £5m could be involved. This would include death and personal injury claims.

Though policies covering the £25m loss at the Flixborough plant were issued in the London market, the risk was widely spread by worldwide reinsurance arrangements after the usual practice.

Just about all the major UK insurance companies will be involved to some extent, the BIA spokesman said.

Where damage to surrounding private property is concerned, the BIA is advising policyholders to contact their insurance companies or brokers.

Claims will be covered under household policies and under motor policies unless these latter are restricted to third party or "act only" cover.

A spokesman for Lloyd's in London said last night Lloyd's underwriters were unlikely to be heavily involved. There was likely to be some involvement in contingency risks covering loss of production and in excess loss reinsurance, though not a major amount by Lloyd's standards.

Peter Hill writes: The two major fibre producers directly affected by the explosion at the plant, Courtaulds and British Enka, were yesterday urgently assessing the situation and seeking alternative supplies of caprolactam from which nylon 6 fibre is made.

Although production at the companies' plants continued yesterday, there is a real prospect of lay-offs by both fibre producers and by other sectors of the textile industry which use the fibre. Up to 40,000 workers, according to one estimate, could be affected.

A spokesman for Courtaulds said its nylon production plants at Spondon, near Derby, and at Aintree, near Liverpool, were continuing to operate.

After the disaster, page 19

Kleinwort to advise on Hongkong project

By Christopher Wilkins
Kleinwort Benson has won the hard-fought contest to become appointed financial adviser for the construction of Hongkong's underground railway system.

To take over the project, the merchant banking subsidiary of Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, Kleinwort will advise the colony's Mass Transit Railway Corporation, a government agency, on all the financial aspects of the project.

The two banks will be responsible for raising the estimated \$25,000m (£4,150m) capital cost of the system, of which more than \$15,000m (about £2,400m) will be raised externally through the Eurocurrency markets.

Work is expected to start early next year and should be finished by 1980. The first Eurocurrency loan will be sought late next year, or in 1976.

Kleinwort, which has only had a subsidiary in Hongkong since March 1973, now counts the Mass Transit Railway Corporation as its single largest client in the East. The bank will be seconding Mr. Michael Barnett, its senior manager for the project finance department, to work on the project during the planning stage.

At least five British merchant banks and several American banks are known to have been in competition for the business. Some attached themselves to the various consortia which were bidding for the construction contract—eventually won by a group of 50 Japanese companies headed by Mitsubishi Corporation.

But Kleinwort opted for a direct approach to the Hongkong Government.

Mr. Andrew Caldecott, vice-chairman of Kleinwort, yesterday attributed his bank's success to the presentation it submitted to the government.

This involved the use of advanced computer techniques to illustrate cash flow projections, where the basic assumptions for those projections could be varied by 10 per cent either way.

Mr. Caldecott claimed that Kleinwort had developed the technique further than any other merchant bank.

On the question of fund-raising, he said it was hoped that a large part of the external finance would be raised through the bond market, assuming that conditions for raising long-term capital had improved by then.

Pottery workers threaten strike for first time

Pottery workers yesterday threatened to go on strike for the first time in their history. Members of the Ceramic and Allied Trade Union in Stoke-on-Trent plan to call a strike if non-union workers receive a £120p a week payment allowed under a cost-of-living threshold agreement.

The union included the threshold agreement in a pay deal for the 38,000 members last March, and they have repeatedly asked employers to restrict any payment to members only.

Scottish executive joins IPC board

Mr. Joseph May, managing director of the Scottish Daily Record and Sunday Mail, is joining the IPC Newspapers board in London as director of development.

He will remain on the board of the Scottish company and will be succeeded as managing director by Mr. Dugal Nisbet-Smith, director of production and development in Glasgow.

Other business appointments, on page 21.

THE ASH SPINNING CO. LTD.

(Producers of Cotton and Textured Yarns)

	1974	1973
Year ended 30th March		
Turnover	\$3,776,175	\$2,643,680
Profit before tax	141,085	43,379
Taxation	31,739	218
Exceptional credit	5,261	59,285
Total earnings per share	14.45p	12.81p
Dividends per share	4.85p	4.65p

Mr. J. B. Brierley, Chairman, reports: A steady demand for our products has been enjoyed during the year throughout the whole of the Group. All trading units made satisfactory contributions to the profit.

Our associated company Talentum Developments Ltd., originally formed to develop a filter, has moved on into the area of fire detection and now includes amongst its customers many of the larger national organisations.

The setback of the three-day week aggravated the heavy cost of financing the purchase of raw materials. The industry is now adopting a system designed to curtail forward commitments and this could tend to reduce interest charges in the future.

Years ago the single unit at the Ash had been brought to a high state of efficiency and we set out a programme of expansion. We are now more able with three main contributors to the success of the Group. We continue to examine a number of projects and look to the future with confidence.

A dividend of 8.55p net is proposed, making 2% for the year, the maximum increase permitted under the Companies Act Regulations.

IMF likely to reform Committee of Twenty

By Peter Jay
Economics Editor
The long-running saga of world monetary reform, which started when President Nixon severed the dollar's formal links with gold on August 15, 1971, is to be taken off and put to rest at next week's meeting in Washington of the International Monetary Fund's Committee of Twenty.

This is the confident expectation of senior officials who have participated in the tortuous negotiations to date about the future nature of the primary reserve assets of the system and about the future rules of balance of payments adjustment.

While the formal committee will tidy up a number of formalities, the institutional and political questions, the real basis of the conclusion—just in time for the July 31 deadline—is the widely-

acknowledged irrelevance of the negotiations to the world's real economy. The committee is now thought to be inflation and the prospective surpluses of oil producing nations.

The reform negotiations, by contrast, were concerned with the chronic payments deficits of the reserve currencies of leading nations, which had led to the problem of possible alternatives to the dollar as the primary reserve asset of the monetary system.

Floating exchange rates have proved such an astonishing success, at least as shock absorbers over the unpredictable and rocky terrain that the world economy has travelled in the past two years. Few people now give any serious priority to the early restoration of a regime of fixed, even if adjustable, parities.

On the grounds that the Committee of Twenty's occupation is now gone, it is to be replaced by two committees of twenty. The first is supposed to be a high-level committee of leading finance ministers with the job both of watching over the general health of the system and of dealing with particular serious imbalances and malfunctions affecting individual countries.

The second committee of twenty will be appointed to deal with the problems of aid, which could not be satisfactorily tackled in the same forum as monetary reform—or, in the opinion of many observers, any other forum either. Its main function, it appears, will be to provide an alibi for the first committee of twenty to pass over the financial problems of developing countries.

As an indication of how seriously the world's monetary leaders take the problem of inflation they are also expected to countenance, despite some American reluctance, a sharp increase in the world's money supply by raising the dollar price at which officially held gold stocks can be exchanged between central banks.

Having thus disposed of the monetary agenda left over from the crisis and failures of the 1970s, the finance ministers are expected at subsequent meetings, including the annual meeting of the IMF in Washington in September, to turn their minds to the problems of the 1970s.

These are seen as finding suitable outlets for the Arab oil surpluses and as preventing the Eurodollar market from either precipitating a world depression through spectacular banking collapses or fuelling a world hyper-inflation by providing effectively limitless credit to all comers or, conceivably, both.

Reports, pages 20 and 21

On other pages
Business appointments 21
Appointments vacant 12, 13, 24
Financial Editor 19
Financial news 20, 21
Letters 18
Diary 19
Wall Street 20
Market reports 21
Share prices 22
Bank Base Rates Table 21
Company Meeting Reports: The Ash Spinning Co 17
Bacal Construction 19
Eucalyptus Pulp Mills 20
Lake View Investment Trust 17
Prospectus: American Telephone and Telegraph Company 20
Balance Sheet: Banca Commerciale Italiana 18

Mersey strike peace hopes

There were hopes in Liverpool last night of a settlement in the six-week-old unofficial strike of 300 construction men which was delaying work on the £125m Mersey underground five-station loop line beneath the city centre.

Talks between the Transport and General Workers' Union and shop stewards broke down in Liverpool on Friday over bonus payments and union recognition, but there was a surprise resumption yesterday.

Mr. Fred Walker, district organizer of the union, said: "Some final points remain to be clarified."

Points from Mr. C. W. Garnett's review
The fall in stock markets throughout the world has been sharper than in any other period since the war and as a result the net asset value per share, after allowing for the conversion rights of the unsecured loan stock, is down to 69p against 96p last year.

Earnings per share rose from 1.244p to 1.622p, but it should be borne in mind that future full re-investment of liquid funds in the equity market would be bound to reduce earnings.

The new Government has restored industrial peace at the cost of yielding to demands backed by force.

As a major trading nation, we can only make a living if our costs of production are fully competitive with the relentless depreciation of sterling in recent years is the inevitable result of our failure to make this the paramount objective of economic policy.

LAKE VIEW INVESTMENT TRUST, LIMITED
Managers—JOHN GOVETT & CO. LTD.

Five year summary of results

Year ended 31st March	Per Share Earnings	Per Share Dividend	Per Share Asset Value including Premium
1971	1.313p	1.8125p	81p
1972	1.811p	1.8125p	108p
1973	1.922p	1.8125p	96p
1974	1.692p	1.35p	69p

The 1974 figures of earnings and dividend are not comparable with previous years owing to the change in the system of taxation.

Total Net Resources £40,510,492
U.K. 60.5% North America 31.7%

Oil platform men in crucial recognition talks

By Ronald Faux
McDermott (Scotland), the American company building oil production platforms at Ardersier, near Inverness, meets the Boilermakers' Society today to discuss the prickly issue of recognition. If talks fail, and there seems to be few of the ingredients for success on the conference table, there is the threat of further disruption of production at the yard if the company continues to deny recognition of the union. There is also the threat of cutback in investment and the loss of future jobs.

Mr Ike Foster, vice-president of the Boilermakers' Society, will represent the company at today's talks with representa-

tives from the unions and the contractors at the yard. His attitude is simply that 98 per cent of the workforce, including the welders directly employed by the company, are adequately represented by the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers who are recognized at Ardersier.

There was no good reason for introducing a second union for the sake of a handful of men. The seven contracting firms employed by McDermott do recognize the Boilermakers and negotiate with them but the union has no official way of dealing direct with the management.

McDermott has spent about £15m on development at Ardersier which has included a big

land reclamation scheme. The company is working on orders worth £7m for Occidental and Phillips. "We have been here for about two years and until two months ago there was no trouble," said Mr Foster.

"In fact we lost only eight hours in the first 18 months of operation. Then last April we lost six days followed by 10 days owing to an overtime ban and then recent picketing by the boilermakers halted production. The fact is that since we employ so few of them directly we are not interested in recognizing the boilermakers."

About 600 men are employed at Ardersier and the skills most sought after by the company are those of welders and steel fabri-

cators. About 200 are subcontracted to work on the site, 90 of them directly employed and most of them holding AUEW membership. A further 60 men are under training.

The Ardersier site is looked upon by the boilermakers as a kind of last bastion since almost every other oil industry construction site in Scotland has agreed to recognize the union.

The management have clearly in mind the possibility of leap-frogging wage claims, demarcation disputes and further unrest.

From the workers' point of view part of the trouble is reaching agreement on pay has been the assessment of profits likely to be made by the oil companies from exploiting the North Sea.

CBI to start 'Keep us in Community' campaign

By Malcolm Brown
The Confederation of British Industry is planning a "Keep Britain In" campaign aimed at getting industrialists to speak out publicly on the effects for individual companies of putting out of the European Community.

The confederation is expected to write shortly to its members. It will urge them to take a public stance on the issue and explain to their workforces and to local communities what the EEC means for industry and the harmful effects which withdrawal would have.

There appears to be a growing feeling at the CBI that the only way to impress the public with the gravity of withdrawal is to spell the message out in terms of investment and jobs.

The same philosophy appears to be behind thinking at confederation headquarters that the company chairmen should be briefed on becoming more outspoken on such issues as nationalization.

CBI leaders make no secret of the fact that they think that Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn's plans for state participation and planning agreements with industry would be disastrous, but there is some doubt as to how the message should be got across.

The general opinion among the leadership is that the greatest impact would come from companies speaking out individually on the effects which could flow for their own companies.

Villagers are opposed to factory scheme

By R. W. Shakespeare
With most areas of the country only too anxious to snap up any new industrial investment and job opportunities that are going, one big company, Charcon Composites, has run into unexpectedly fierce opposition to its plans to locate its new United Kingdom factory in the Derbyshire village of Middleton-by-Winkleson, near Matlock.

A group of villagers, who are leading the campaign, claim the factory has been wished on them "with complete disregard for the environment."

Charcon Composites plans the

factory to develop a range of glass fibre reinforced cement products. Its development plans, which include the construction of an initial plant and the probable acquisition of further land for future expansion, have still to receive final approval by local authorities.

Mr Brian Stone, spokesman for the residents who object to the project, says: "Pollution from cement dust and glass fibre products cannot do anything but add to the misery of local people who are already fed up with blasting, pollution and traffic nuisance from local quarries."

"There is no local unemployment problem and most com-

panies in the Matlock area are unable to fill existing vacancies." Mr Stone claims the factory would be only 250 yards from an access to the Peak Nature Trail and local beauty spots. It would also be opposite an inn which is much used by walkers and other holiday visitors.

Local authority spokesmen, who aim to encourage more local employment, say land bought by Charcon is in an area which has for several years been scheduled for industrial development. The company's detailed plans would, they say, have to be examined and there would be opportunities for representations to be made.

Wholesale index soars in Italy

From John Earle
Rome, June 3
A record 6.5 per cent monthly rise in Italy's wholesale price index for February was announced here today, bringing it to a level 35.5 per cent above that of February, 1973.

If the same acceleration were to continue for the following 12 months, it was estimated that it would show a jump by the end of next February of no less than 110 per cent.

Among the extremes in the monthly figures (February compared with January), iron scrap rose by 31.9 per cent and fuels and lubricants by 24.5 per cent. Eggs actually fell by 4.7 per cent.

In view of the persistent rise in wholesale prices, the National Federation of Butchers in a statement threatened to suspend purchases of meat unless the authorities authorized corresponding rises in retail prices, at present subject to government control.

East Germany's trade with third world up 22 pc

From Our Correspondent
Berlin, June 3
East Germany's trade with developing countries increased by nearly 22 per cent in 1973 against 1972, according to *Neues Deutschland*. The paper, which gave no concrete figures, reported yesterday that trade with these states was now 30 times what it was 20 years ago.

The overall increase of East Germany's foreign trade last year against 1972 was 14.4 per cent. Imports, exceeding exports by 19.6 per cent, rose by 9.4 per cent. Exports to the West rose by almost 20 per cent, and imports by 26.5 per cent.

New town system

Quantity surveying for the new town of Milton Keynes is being processed by the bureau service of CMG (Computer Management Group). A Burroughs B4700 computer in Greenford is being used for this work.

Kenneth Owen

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Concern about aspects of Labour Green Paper ideas

From Mr Richard Hill
Sir, The Labour Government is about to draft the next Companies Bill and there are certain aspects of the proposals in their recent Green Paper which should be of profound concern, particularly to customers and consumers of the products of industry who ultimately pay for inefficiency.

When trade union or worker participation is discussed, confusion seems to abound, and will continue unless the distinctive roles of owners, directors and managers are better understood. These distinctions apply equally to the nationalized sector and to the private sector of the United Kingdom economy.

In a family business one individual may combine these roles and this does not help the public to understand their separate functions. It seems our present political masters do not understand either; hence this letter.

On the assumption that the owners provide the resources which they entrust to the board of directors, who lay down policies for the managers to execute, it will be seen that managers are workers like any other employees. The owners may or may not be public but, except in choosing the board, their role is passive.

They already choose workers, therefore, but the new suggestion that "worker directors" should not have the same legal liabilities as the other directors is surely absurd, for they equally would be trustees of the nation's resources.

If the trade unions hope to be able by this means to further the self-interest of employees on the shop floor, this would not help their members; for any benefit obtained as workers would be counterbalanced by the harm inflicted on their members as consumers.

"Civilized" developed society makes us all so vulnerable and dependent on the work of others that we cannot help working for each other.

Efficient management produces most with the least resources, and most people

acknowledge that close consultation with employees can be extremely helpful.

However, if the powers of managers and other employees were to be greatly enhanced, the problem of preventing the abuse of such powers in certain instances could be formidable. At present they are controlled by the restraints imposed by a competent board of directors.

In the absence of such restraints, managers and their fellow workers might be tempted to build comfortable empires for themselves with plenty of fringe benefits and they might also neglect to work.

To this case must be the unenviable job of any "worker director" to keep his fellow workers' noses to the grindstone and to prevent them from giving priority to their own immediate interests.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD HILL
Charles Hill of Bristol Ltd.
Albion Dockyard,
Bristol,
June 2.

From Mr Geoffrey Picot
Sir, If the trade unions are to have the right to appoint 50 per cent of the members of the boards of public companies, it follows that consumers should have the right to appoint 50 per cent of the members of trade union executive committees.

Thus, just as the trade unionists on company boards could prevent the companies from acting against the interests of trade unionists, so the consumers on trade union executives could prevent the trade unions from acting against consumer interests.

Here, at one stroke, is a way of ending strikes and extending democracy. And put forward by the Labour Party after consultation with the trade unions, too!

Yours faithfully,
GEOFFREY PICOT
20 The Mead,
Beckenham,
Kent,
June 1.

Suppliers and a European myth

From Mr W. K. Donnan
Sir, When will Mr Schirmacher (Letters, May 29) and his overseas salesmen learn to be a little less spineless and to stand up and tell the truth to their Scandinavian and German sales staff and customers?

Anyone who buys from Scandinavia, or Germany, or most other Continental countries will confirm that there are many suppliers who are just as far behind on deliveries and just as facile at making promises which are repeatedly broken as almost any in this country.

So why not employ marketing men who will make themselves masters of the facts and be prepared to stand up and defend their country?

Such men would very soon command the respect of their customers and their order books would expand accordingly.

Yours faithfully,
W. K. DONNAN,
Director,
Megator Pumps & Compressors Ltd.,
Hendon,
Sunderland.

A lamentable ignorance of industrial life

From Mr A. Cook

Sir, In your issue of 1 Mr C. H. Fisher is reported to have stated to the N. Association of Head Teachers: "The advertisement junior executives in it are offering wages of £2,000 a year and all the rest of it is a lie." It would be interesting to know what Mr

would describe as a "good executive" and where positions are being advertised. I have been working in the industry for the past 12 years, work as a training adviser for some 20 small and medium-sized companies, playing between them 2,000 people. I hold a teaching profession degree.

"A good executive" (although I am not one) can earn £20,000 a year, but I have spent much spare time over the years studying for a post-graduate qualification. I was previously a "junior executive."

Personally, I would consider responsibilities to be on a par with those of many teachers and in addition, my year is of 48 weeks' duration.

I am buying my house, unsubsidized mortgage, a market price. I do in a company car, since my entails my travelling 20,000 miles a year on business. The going rate for a car, being £10,000 a year, is about half that.

If Mr Fisher can tell me how I will be so grateful to pay him commission on my added earnings to supplement his inadequate salary. That can be done, I think, which publications he has what proportion of the various advertised cars of £5,000 a year or more, what qualifications and experience are required?

Headmasters, Sir, are paid less than they merit, wish them well in attempts to change, although I would be interested to know, for instance, the value they put on the of employment, they do little, however, advance their cause by "comparisons" when show such a lamentable ignorance of the conditions obtaining in industry.

Yours faithfully,
A. COOK,
Training Officer,
Construction Training Union,
2 Thames Side,
Windsor, Berkshire.

Computer news

'Micro' series should cut down costs

A new family of microcomputers, recently introduced by General Automation, is expected to provide intensified competition for both minicomputer and semiconductor manufacturers. They incorporate processor units which are based on large-scale integration (LSI) microcircuits using silicon-on-sapphire (SOS) techniques.

According to the company, the new devices represent the start of a new generation in computing hardware, and are expected to result in significant reductions in the cost of on-site data-processing.

New applications which, it is claimed, are made practicable by the microcomputers, include bulk delivery accounting (using microcomputers in each delivery vehicle); environmental control in buildings; security control and automatic alarm systems; patient monitoring in hospitals; automated test equipment; automated warehousing, and point-of-sale terminals.

Mr John Vernon, marketing

support manager for General Automation in Europe, describes the LSI computers as "a leap-frog jump over the semiconductor companies, since we are delivering SOS computers before most of them have begun delivering any SOS products at all."

One of the new products, a "computer-on-a-board" suitable for original equipment manufacturers, costs only £200.

NCR bank terminals

Two new terminals have been announced by NCR, one of which is being evaluated by Barclays Bank for possible use as an advanced cash dispenser type of unit.

This is the NCR 770 self-service financial terminal, which in addition to cash dispensing can enable customers to make deposits, make account inquiries, request cheque books, obtain foreign currency exchange rates, make account statements and obtain account statements.

The customer uses a banker's card which carries a magnetic stripe to gain access to the terminal, which is then connected on-line to the bank's computer centre where details of the customers' accounts are held. The terminal displays a series

of instructions which the customer follows.

The unit is available in different versions ranging from a basic cash dispenser to a unit with the full range of services.

A prototype of this terminal is being evaluated by the management services department of Barclays Bank. Tests over the next six months will concentrate on questions of reliability and security, and six early production machines will be delivered later for field trials in selected locations.

At present Barclays has 253 Da La Rue cash dispensers in use throughout the bank's network of branches.

The second new NCR terminal, known as the Model 279, is an "intelligent" terminal designed to process numeric and financial transactions. It can be used on-line, off-line, with a data-collection cassette or by itself.

New town system

Quantity surveying for the new town of Milton Keynes is being processed by the bureau service of CMG (Computer Management Group). A Burroughs B4700 computer in Greenford is being used for this work.

Kenneth Owen



They're using Professional & Executive Recruitment to recruit staff. Are you?

Shown above are just a few of the companies who regularly and successfully use the services of PER - Professional and Executive Recruitment. PER is the specialised recruitment service covering the professional, executive, scientific and technical fields filling vacancies for the newly-qualified, as well as for experienced staff at up to £7,000 p.a. or more.

Our service is both national and local, based on a network of linked offices with trained recruitment specialists, one of whom is allocated to handle your assignment from start to finish. Not only does he have immediate access to our unique 'bank' of qualified candidates - the largest in the country - but he can also call upon a variety of skills, including advertising, to ensure your vacancy is

successfully and quickly filled. Placement charges are very reasonable - 5% to 8% of starting salaries. So keep this advertisement handy for the next time you need help in filling a good job. Or for immediate action, phone your nearest PER office listed below, or

Phone now LONDON 01-235 7030 (Ext 5)

PER PROFESSIONAL and EXECUTIVE RECRUITMENT

Bringing good jobs and good people together nationwide.

You'll find the number of your local PER office here:

ABERDEEN 21231
BIRMINGHAM 021-236 6971
BRADFORD 52925
BRIGHTON 23432
SOUTHAMPTON 231668
BRIGHTON 23267
CHELSEA 80226
CARDIFF 22286
COVENTRY 29496

DARLINGTON 52621
DUNDEE 031-225 2726
GLASGOW 041-221 7034
GLoucester 55525
GUILDFORD 72221
HULL 22267
LEEDS 44131
LEICESTER 536321
LIVERPOOL 051-227 4111

LUTON 25323
MADISON 5241
MANCHESTER 061-236 9431
MIDLESBROUGH 44222, 47827
NEWCASTLE 26543
NORWICH 60063
NOTTINGHAM 42151
OXFORD 22373
PLYMOUTH 83561

PORTSMOUTH 615241
PRESTON 59143
READING 6771
SHEFFIELD 77596
SOUTHAMPTON 29900
STOKES-ON-TRENT 221
SUNDERLAND 77531
SWANSEA 43461
WARRINGTON 90335
WREKHAM 52461, 52559

Banca Commerciale Italiana

The Bank's net profit for the financial year ended December 31, 1973 was 6,617 million lire compared with 6,116 million lire for the previous year. Deposits went up 27% to a total of 9,064 billion lire while loans and advances rose only 12% to an aggregate of 4,400 billion, a development which is to be viewed also in the light of the selective credit control measures taken by the Italian monetary authority.

Further significant progress was again made in the Bank's international business activity which provided a considerable addition to earnings from interest margins. That the Bank could further strengthen its traditional leading position in the import and export sphere as well as in the foreign exchange market was also due to its own world-wide organization, further reinforced in 1973 by the opening of four new representative Offices (Moscow, Madrid, Beirut and Los Angeles).

In the Securities field the Bank actively participated in all the new lire bond issues, heading three out of the eight that were made, as well as in public and private placements of company shares. Despite the shrinking of the «euro-issues», the Bank succeeded in maintaining its activity in the primary market at the previous year's level.

Balance sheet as of 31 December 1973

Assets	
Cash and Banks	3,253
Bonds & Shares	1,684
Holdings	50
Loans & Discounts	4,470
Contra A / cs	12,130
Other Assets	616
	22,203
Liabilities	
Capital	60
Reserves & Depreciation	9,270
Deposits & C.	12,130
Contra A / cs	694
Other liabilities	694
Profit & Loss	6
	22,203

Dividend for 1973: 8.50 % (unchanged), payable April 29, 1974.

Banca Commerciale Italiana - Head Office: Milan • Chairman: Prof. Dr. Gaetano Storti
Managing Directors: Dr. Francesco Cingano, Dr. Antonio Monti

285 Branches in Italy • 8 Branches abroad (Chicago, Istanbul, Izmir, London, Los Angeles, New York, Singapore, Tokyo) • 11 Representative Offices abroad (Ankara, Beirut, Frankfurt a.M., Kuala Lumpur, Madrid, Mexico City, Moscow, Paris, São Paulo, Sydney)

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

What the Stock Exchange must now accept

Stock Exchange's response to the Labour Party paper on new law reforms highlights its flaws in both institutions. The paper's authors subtly weakened their case by using a small handful of specific financial abuses as a springboard from which to launch a largely unimpeachable attack on the Stock Exchange.

It is accused of lacking the determination to curb widespread City "dealings" and of being reluctant to damage its reputation by initiating inquiries into its own record.

Some of the more detailed attacks and proposed remedies are those of what the Stock Exchange actually does. Matters ranging from the holding of non-voting shares to insider trading, the Exchange's approach has been a good deal less than the paper would have one to believe. If, as the Exchange claims, the attacks turned down invitations to discuss these aspects of the City with the Government, one must wonder how keen they were to formative conclusions.

Once the Stock Exchange, instead of knocking down the attacks, the paper's authors put up its own case to more fundamental attacks—notably the proposed Companies Commission.

ough there are signs that opposition to external control is nothing like as vehement as it used to be, the predilection for self-regulation remains.

However, the need for a supervisory body must be accepted with good grace, not because the City is in a scandal but because increasing complexity and the City's financial interests are making the traditional approach increasingly inappropriate.

Such a body is to be successful, it needs as broad a base of support as possible. This is a case for a Commission on the Stock Exchange (which would be the for 97 years) and the role of the Prime Minister suggested, it seems clear the subject of regulation requires the sort of high examination which no political study group is expected to provide.

son Trust

other cash

dict

Trust's substantial

ists in brickmaking

arty are not designed

the stock market's

function this function

it does stand out at the

in-stage, however, is the

fact Hanson is sitting on

£24m. This sum, it appears,

is being deposited with

banks in the money market

looks like being the

bird largest profit contribu-

tion to the second half.

at is an enviable position

one which chairman Mr

as Hanson's former col-

le, Mr Jim Slater, would

not applaud. Nor that the

performance is not

that trading profit from

ling materials plunged

£1.87m last time to £0.95m

ly due to the three-day

an 11 per cent pre-tax

nce is not recurring

main contributor this time,

was property where profits

developments jumped

£1.56m to £3.88m; an ex-

onally high turnover of

in against £1.6m here is

ined by two non-recurring

involving around £10m

which probably contributed

to £250,000 to profits.

the remaining impetus came

from the agricultural

side where the net

self-financing decision

because Products in the



Mr. James Hanson, chairman of Hanson Trust, investing in America

United States helped push trading profits in the division up from £0.47m to £1.4m. The United States remains the target area for new investment on the grounds that businesses with good cash flow and better management are available more cheaply there than in the United Kingdom. Back at home cash is apparently the most attractive investment for a few months yet. Certainly it should help underpin the rating with the shares on a p/e ratio of just under 6 and yielding 7.9 per cent at 87p.

Interim: 1973-74 (1972-73)
Capitalization £27.2m
Sales £33.9m (£25.8m)
Pre-tax profits £5.49m (£4.95m)
Dividend gross 2.77p (2.625p)

Percy Bilton

Containing its finance costs

The market has downgraded Percy Bilton's shares from about 90p when the interim figures appeared to 59p along with the rest of the property sector. It should perhaps now take a more charitable view of a group with its risks spread wider than most.

Two-thirds of last year's net profit came from property investment, a little under a third from industrial and residential development, with some 9 per cent from contracting and other activities. Most important, perhaps, was the shift in emphasis towards industrial and residential development from around a quarter in 1972; the extra cash flow presumably providing a useful source of financing with interest rates high.

The rest of its finance for a portfolio which when completed would be worth about £7.7 million so far has all been raised at rates of under 10 per cent, with some £11m of long-term finance still available for future development at rates of between 6 1/2 per cent and 7 1/2 per cent. Those kind of interest rates might have meant that Bilton was conceding a substantial part of the potential development profits to the lenders. But Bilton points out that it has never given up more than 50 per cent of the equity of a development and usually far less. The real reason for the low rates of interest is that Bilton's more recent loans were taken out 18 months ago.

So, while Bilton is now starting again to top up its bank for the first time in two years, it is not running to any great extent with the first four months' results ahead of last year, the

shares on a p/e ratio of 9.2 and yielding 8.5 per cent, ought now to draw strength from Bilton's past conservatism.

Accounts: 1973 (1972)
Capitalization £19.7m
Net assets £24.8m (£23.4m)
Borrowings £13.1m (£15.1m)
Pre-tax profits £2.29m (£1.94m)
Earnings per share 5.4p (5.1p)

Martin the Newsagent

Sales moving ahead well

Martin the Newsagent implied yesterday that its ambitions are limited to maintaining profits this year, and the shares fell 10p to 115p on hearing that. However, maintained profits would not mean a static performance. Retail prices are being reduced to bring Martin back within its reference levels and on top of that there is the offer of a 10p bonus to reduce their gross margins by 10 per cent.

Against this, sales are up by 26 per cent in the first eight weeks of the second half and Martin is looking to even higher volume after cutting selling prices for cigarettes and other items.

The danger in inferring anything about profits from these sales trends is that allowed margins are complicated by the introduction of VAT on confectionery from April 1 and the increased duty on cigarettes from mid-June.

On the more positive side, Martin's main lines—cigarettes, tobacco, confectionery and newspapers—are unlikely to be radically affected by the downturn in consumer spending and the stock market could well be putting a greater premium on sound, steady profits from now on.

This looks a more relevant consideration just now than the historic, fully taxed, p/e ratio of 8 1/2 and the implied yield of 4 1/2 per cent. The shares are worth holding.

Interim: 1973/74 (1972/73)
Capitalization £5.72m
Sales £13.85m (£12.29m)
Pre-tax profits £0.876m (£0.766m)
Dividend gross 2.474p (2.3562p)

Brook Street

The relative attractions

In line with other employment agency groups, Brook Street Bureau showed bumper growth last year with a lift from £179,000 to £301,000 in interim profits and growth of over a third in the second six months.

Moreover, the gain in the latter period was after an estimated loss to profits of £150,000 resulting from uncertainties of the three-day week and some extra costs, as well as deliberately reduced margins on the temporary side of the business. The Australian operation, now accounting for close on a fifth of group profits, experienced a 130 per cent increase in earnings, as against 10 1/2 per cent in the United Kingdom.

But with Brook Street shares down 1p to 94p yesterday, a p/e ratio of 4 1/2 is taking a very timid line on future prospects. The group reckons that with the permanent side, contributing some 63 per cent of gross profits, growth should be more stable than in the past since this side has proved less sensitive to the ups and downs of the economy. While the question mark over the quality of employment agency earnings still lingers, Brook Street shares, backed by a cash rich balance sheet, look undervalued.

Final: 1973 (1972)
Capitalization £4.2m
Sales £14m (£9.9m)
Pre-tax profits £1.8m (£0.849m)
Earnings per share 20.12p (11.12p)
Dividend gross 8.448p (8.046p)

As the homeless residents of Flixborough yesterday picked their way through the shambles that were once their homes and the firemen sought to stem down the blaze which destroyed the caprolactam plant, the senior executives of Courtaulds and British Enkalon were assessing the impact of the disaster on their own activities.

It will be some days before the full ramifications of the devastating explosion are evaluated and the effects on downstream activities in the textile industry can be assessed. One thing is sure: they are formidable.

The explosion at the jointly owned plant—Dutch State Mines holds 55 per cent and the National Coal Board 45 per cent of the company—has dealt a massive blow to British man-made fibre industry which was in the process of recovering from the difficulties in the early part of the year.

And, according to one industry source, the effects on downstream textile processing like spinning, weaving, and particularly knitting could involve as many as 40,000 workers.

But the textile industry is only one of a number of industries which are likely to feel the effects of the Flixborough blast for some considerable time ahead.

The caprolactam which the plant manufactures is used in the production of nylon 6 fibre and nylon finds its ways into a wide variety of end uses apart from clothing, including components for the aircraft and motor industries. Shortage of a particular component, therefore, could disrupt production in those industries very quickly.

Production of fertilisers is also likely to be affected since Fisons was a major customer of the plant for a by-product of the process—ammonium sulphate, which is used in fertiliser manufacture—and reportedly was seeking some 150,000 tonnes annually from the plant.

Primarily, however, the explosion will strike at the production of nylon 6 fibres

marketed by Courtaulds and British Enkalon under the trade names Celon and Enkalon. The Flixborough plant was the only plant manufacturing

Man-made fibres after the Flixborough disaster

Peter Hill examines the industry's problems following the weekend destruction of a vital supplier in nylon manufacture



Lord Kearton, chairman of Courtaulds

caprolactam under the so-called DSM process in Britain.

Caprolactam is the polymer derived from cyclohexanol and cyclohexanone, which is then used in the production of nylon 6. Phenol can also be used as the base material. The route to nylon fibres taken by Imperial Chemical Industries (ICI) to produce nylon 6.6 starts from a different base using naphtha and ammonia. Both versions, however, have similar characteristics and the difference largely involves their behaviour in processing, washing and wear.

Together Courtaulds and British Enkalon account for about 30 per cent of total British nylon production. ICI is the largest producer, with a capacity of about 250 million lb, accounting for about 50 per cent of total United Kingdom capacity.

All fibre producers, the effects of the three-day week and the restriction of power supplies apart, have been working at full capacity to meet the demand which the industry has experienced over the past 12 months or so.

Throughout the world the picture is the same, with sharp increases in the price of natural fibres like cotton and wool. Demand has not been met in full because of the con-

straints on the supply of the basic feedstocks for nylon, the acrylic fibres and polyesters which have their origins from petroleum products.

Against this background, the prospects are slender of British Enkalon and Courtaulds obtaining alternative sources of supply either from other plants using the DSM process or from other caprolactam plants which number about 33 including some in Japan, Korea and Mexico.

Lord Kearton, the Courtaulds chairman, said yesterday that the group would scour the world for alternative supplies but he did not underestimate the difficulties. The Flixborough plant, which had been producing between 50,000 and 60,000 tonnes annually, is believed to have supplied the bulk of its production to the two fibre producers at levels of 35,000 tonnes and 25,000 tonnes respectively—although yesterday the companies would not confirm these figures.

Nylon 6, according to industry estimates, represented between 17 and 18 per cent of DSM's world caprolactam capacity. If, as the company indicated yesterday, it seeks to secure supplies from its other plants to make good the shortfall in United Kingdom supplies this would imply a diversion on a scale which would not

only affect other customers but exacerbate an already tight supply situation.

There is, as with many other chemical products, a chronic world shortage of caprolactam which has been growing more acute for more than a year. Against the background, therefore, of a world production already stretched to capacity there is very little available for Courtaulds or British Enkalon to find on the spot market.

Even if supplies can be found on a spot basis, the price which the companies would have to pay would be significantly above the price which they have been paying Nypro (UK). Current spot rates are estimated at upwards of 52,000 per tonne.

So far as Courtaulds is concerned there is one hope on the horizon. There are two caprolactam plants in the Soviet Union and over a period of years Courtaulds has built up a considerable amount of goodwill with the Russians not only selling rayon to Russia but also supplying technical assistance in the establishment of fibre producing plants.

Equally, British Enkalon's Dutch connections with the large AKZO group may prove useful in finding a supply of caprolactam to fill the vacuum.

Apart from the nylon which British Enkalon produces at

Antrim in Northern Ireland the company is also engaged in production of polyester fibres which are unaffected by the Flixborough disaster.

Courtaulds has a much wider base, stretching across the whole gamut of fibres. Sales of nylon contributed £3m towards the group's profits in the year ended March 1973. Apart from its major United Kingdom producing plant at Antrim, the group has other plants in the United States, Canada and France.

After ICI, Courtaulds ranks as the second largest United Kingdom nylon producer with a capacity in excess of 60 million lb, while British Enkalon is rather smaller but representing upwards of 45 million lb.

Quite how the shortage of supplies will affect downstream activities in the textile industry is at this stage difficult to assess.

Stocks of yarn are undoubtedly running at significantly less than normal levels because of the difficulties in the early part of the year which were exacerbated last month by the shutdown of all fibre manufacturing activities in Northern Ireland as a result of the Ulster Workers' Council strike.

Nylon 6 and nylon 6.6 are in a large extent interchangeable so, assuming alternative supplies can be obtained, this could provide some relief, although the chances of finding sufficient supplies wholly to offset the shortfall are remote.

The sector likely to feel the effects soonest is the hosiery and knitwear industry, a large user of nylon yarn which goes into the manufacture of a whole range of clothing.

Nylon probably accounts for about 50 per cent of synthetic yarns used in the industry. Alternative supplies from overseas manufacturers will ultimately mean higher prices for a large range of garments.

The next few days will be critical ones for the textile industry and unless alternative supplies of either caprolactam or nylon yarn are found—and this is remote given the worldwide shortage of caprolactam—the working and layoffs in the textile industry within a very short time are inevitable.

Eric Wigham looks at the proposed conciliation machinery
Old medicine in a new bottle

Next month, it is expected, the Government will relinquish its responsibility for conciliation in industrial disputes, which it has accepted ever since the formation of the Board of Trade in 1893, and hand it over to an independently managed Conciliation and Arbitration Service.

Just how the new service will work is still somewhat obscure. The consultative document issued last month by Mr Michael Foot, the Secretary for Employment, outlined the machinery but left as many questions unanswered as answered.

And only four weeks were allowed for discussion of this supposedly major change, as observations on the proposals have to be in by Friday next week. Everything has to be rushed by a Government living on borrowed time.

The TUC would not need much time, since it was it that originated the plan. By the action of the CBI has been a series of question marks. It is still broadly in favour of an independent body of this kind, in spite of the failure of the joint conciliation and arbitration machinery it set up with the TUC nearly two years ago, but it wants to know more about it.

The CBI has a meeting with TUC leaders this afternoon, but specifically on this question but it will be surprising if it does not take the opportunity to put some of its questions. And tomorrow CBI's Executive Director, Mr David Pinnell, who has 25 years' commercial radio experience from Mozambique to the Isle of Man.

Four more regional contractors are due to start broadcasting this year. Swanage Sound and Metropolitan (Tyne and Wear) should be on the air by the summer, and Radio Forth (Edinburgh) and Liverpool (Sound of Merseyside) by the year's end. After that, as they say in the trade, stay tuned for further announcements.

The new service will be run by a council consisting of a chairman and nine members, three appointed by the Government after consultation with the TUC, three after consultation with the CBI and three academic or other independent people with experience of industrial relations.

Mr Foot's document did not say so, but it is likely that the chairman will be full-time and all the others, at least initially, part-time.

This will mean that the chairmanship will be the most important industrial relations post in the country, and the failure or success of the development will depend to a large extent on his personality.

The timing of intervention in disputes is so important that it will often be inadvisable to wait until the council has been set up together and the chairman or maybe the chief executive will have to act on his own responsibility. In any case the council could not be expected to handle the detailed work of the service.

In some respects it will be an advantage if the service becomes identified with the chairman. The object of taking it out of the hands of the Secretary for Employment is to remove the role of political interference. But the members of the council who will be in effect representatives of the TUC and the CBI will have their own political attitudes.

Past experience suggests that both employers and unions are reluctant to submit their cases to bodies of which other employers or leaders of other unions are

members. It might have been better to appoint an entirely independent service but failing that it is to be hoped that the TUC and CBI members of the council will keep in the background so far as possible.

The conciliation service will presumably go on much as at present, although under new management. The 300 or so civil servants involved in industrial conciliation and advisory work will merely report to a new headquarters.

The conciliators evidently have the increased confidence of both sides, since last year they were brought into 866 disputes more than twice as many as five years ago, and helped to get a settlement in 78 per cent of them.

It was the union side which asked for conciliation in more than half the cases—53 per cent. There were joint requests in 22 per cent of the cases and requests from employers in 20 per cent. The remainder were initiated by the DE itself.

Also, single arbitrators were provided in 50 cases and boards of arbitration in four—fewer than usual. Since in the same period the CBI-TUC service had only one case of any kind, it is not apparent that the new service will have a heavier workload than the DE has had.

The establishment of local panels of arbitrators, as has been suggested, would not necessarily help. The DE has had no difficulty in finding suitable arbitrators when they are wanted, and it might be a handicap to restrict the choice to a local panel. There was much emphasis in

the document on the use of mediation—suggestions by a conciliator of ways in which a dispute may be settled by agreement—but it is common for DE conciliators to do that now.

Some people, particularly employers, would like to see the new service used as an instrument of counter-inflation. This would presumably mean that the council would adopt some sort of guidelines on wages for arbitrators and conciliators.

But it is unlikely the TUC will want to go further than its advice to union negotiators to take account of the needs of the economic and industrial situation and of the policies being pursued by the Government, though it will be spelling out its own policy a bit more this month.

Mr Foot's document said that the services provided "cannot relieve managements and unions from the responsibility they will have to the community as a whole when the transition has been achieved to voluntary methods of negotiating the terms and conditions of employment".

The CBI will probably not advocate anything like an old-fashioned "norm", but it might like the council to make sure that the service takes into consideration the effects of settlements on such things as unit labour costs and outside relations—to see the guidance spelt out a bit.

But in any case, the service can hardly provide a basis for an incomes policy. The 400 or so pay cases which go to concilia-

tion and arbitration represent only a fringe of the many thousands of settlements which are made in British industry every year. If the CAS is to remain in business it will have to fall in with the prevailing trend of voluntary agreements.

The only way it could establish a pattern would be if the major trend-setting industries were to go to arbitration, as they often did after the war when strikes were illegal. There is no reason to expect that to happen now, although they might use the facilities for conciliation as part of the collective bargaining process.

In the case of stubborn disputes, pressure from the council through the CBI and TUC might sometimes have some effect if they had a common policy. But that is not what Mr Foot wants. "Conciliation, mediation and arbitration are not substitutes for collective bargaining", the document says. "The prime need is for employers and unions to agree to follow effective procedural arrangements and aim to resolve any differences without ad hoc recourse to third parties."

By and large, the CAS is unlikely to make much contribution to wages policy, which will depend on the extent to which voluntary negotiators pay attention to the vague suggestions made by the TUC. It will stand or fall as a means of preserving the peace. And the facilities it will offer for that, both immediately and when it is given a statutory basis, are much the same as those now in existence.

Business Diary: Greenwich mean time • Accountants' first lady

Hutton, the Canadian who this year took over Michael Leveite as chief drive of London Broadcast is one of the many people British commercial radio are waiting to hear the Government's decision on whether to broadcast radio silence.

Commercial radio, as argued by its founding father, Stephen Chatway, the former Minister of Posts and Communications, was to mean 60 stations. Now, months after the first 12 were heard, five stations in the air and 13 more have designated.

at Hutton and prospective contractors are now arguing for the expected statement, possibly by Harry of Greenwich, Minister of State, Home Office, the Government's Mr Broad-

is since the dismembering of Chatway's ministry, there is speculation that it might freeze the development of the network at some point between 11 and 27 stations. How good a case, the industry would like to know, Independent Broadcasting itself has made in the past.

Young, put for the higher than the lower figure? The lower, which is only two less than the number of stations already agreed, then had news not only for full but also for London despatch, and capital's news in The financial success of radio partly upon its Independent Radio News subsidiary, which the network is obliged to subscribe, since all news cannot expect to attract same advertising revenue as



Harris, Chatway and Young: needle time for commercial radio?

an entertainment station like the other London contractor, Capital.

The fewer the number of stations, therefore, the smaller the levy that LBC collects, and so far the news service is said to be providing half the station's revenue. With 11 stations, the news service might not be viable; with 27, it might be in the clear.

Radio waverers

Contrary to hopes raised by "pirate" radio stations of years ago, London commercial radio has yet to be used in a big way by the big consumer advertising agencies and their clients. About half of LBC and Capital income seems to come from

London traders, most of whom don't use agencies.

An hour's listening to Capital yesterday provided five ads. One was a house ad for the station, and of the other four one was from the three big television sponsors—booze, confectionery and detergents. There was one for Dutch cheese, the Dutch being well-acquainted to commercial radio, a shipping line, a recruitment ad from British Airways referring listeners to a newspaper for further details, and for something we couldn't quite catch but which sounded like a hi-fi emporium.

The big advertisers' shyness in London appears to be due to lack of information on the size and type of the audiences. Rate card prices were recently reduced after agencies, including Beaton & Bowles, said that

neither station had achieved listening levels which "remotely justified" current rates.

On the air

Commercial radio seems to have taken better outside notice than where contractors appear to be doing well in Manchester, Glasgow and Birmingham. Radio Piccadilly, whose managing director is former "pirate" Philip Birch, is the latest, opened in Manchester on April 2 and has since had bookings from over 100 advertisers and said to be worth over £250,000.

In Glasgow, Radio Clyde opened for business appropriately enough on New Year's Eve and is claiming more listeners than any single BBC service within its area. At BRMB, Birmingham, they have as managing director David Pinnell, who has 25 years' commercial radio experience from Mozambique to the Isle of Man.

Four more regional contractors are due to start broadcasting this year. Swanage Sound and Metropolitan (Tyne and Wear) should be on the air by the summer, and Radio Forth (Edinburgh) and Liverpool (Sound of Merseyside) by the year's end. After that, as they say in the trade, stay tuned for further announcements.

Revised account

A counter-claim has promptly been lodged to the assertion in Friday's Business Diary that the Association of Certified Accountants had in 1971

become the first accountancy body "to elect a woman council member, Vera Di Palma".

Now, it transpires, we have said the thing which is not, since the records of the Society of Incorporated Accountants show that Phyllis Ridgway, of Hull, was elected to the council of that body a full 22 years before in 1949.

The society is no longer with us, its members having been incorporated into the three national institutes of chartered accountants. Yet if all this came as a bit of a blow to Business Diary, whose thirsting after truth is legendary, what of the Association of Certified Accountants' feelings for feelings accountants do have.

The ACA may be supposed to be particularly sensitive on this particular point, for they are very keen on recruiting women into the profession, and more specifically into the association. Some articles, which ACA members by the way do not sign, still require the "man" to promise this and that even though he is a woman. The ACA, however, has a women's group, and even puts out career posters showing wise ladies unravelling skeeves of financial care.

Furthermore, the 1971 "first" is embodied in standard notes for recruiting talks, and may

MARKET REPORTS

reign
exchange
ollar again
sier

United States dollar, ended at 25.1505-10, down 1/2 cent against most European currencies in very quiet foreign exchange trading yesterday, reflecting the positive posture of monetary control.

The dollar fell to 25.105-10 against the West German mark to 25.15-15 (on Friday), and to 25.10-10 against the French franc to 48.875-9025.

Analysts noted that statements after the weekend Paris talks seem to indicate that the United States made clear that Germany will not, for the time being, give any direct economic aid to France.

In the previous week, the dollar had declined around a net penny against the dollar exchange rate.

Chancellor might announce certain monetary concessions, such as large loans to deficit budgeting like France, he said.

It was also noted that the West

Hot Position Sterling

	Market rates (day's range)	Market rate (close)
	June 3	June 3
York	\$2.5970-3890	\$2.5975-3985
Frank	\$2.5970-3885	\$2.5975-3980
London	6.39-561	6.39-561
Paris	90.50-51.10	90.50-51
Amsterdam	14.08-17k	14.09-17k
Geneva	6.03-05m	6.03-05m
Madrid	89.00-75c	89.00-75c
Rome	137.00-70p	137.00-60p
Stockholm	15.00-48r	15.00-42r
Oslo	12.97-13.10k	12.97-13.00k
London	11.67-72r	11.67-68r
Frankfurt	10.26-57k	10.26-51k
Paris	675-55	675-55
Amsterdam	43.00-50kch	43.00-50kch
Geneva	5.06-14k	5.06-14k

Forward Level

[illegible]

Recent Issues

[illegible]

* Red Deb 1979-83
* Red Deb 1984-87
* Red Deb 1988-89
* Irr Deb

SIGNATURE	Latest date of report	
F.A.U.G. (AFL-CIO)	June 1	190-20
Wildcat (AFL-CIO)	"	tripresent-10

Prices in parentheses; * NR paid; n EO

Money Market

es

Clearing Banks Base Rate 11
Discount Mkt. Loans %

Ht: Open 9		Close 11 1/2	
Week Fixed: 11-11 1/2			
Treasury Bills (Disc.)			
11 1/2	3 months	11 1/2	
11 1/2	6 months	11 1/2	
Time Bank Bills (Disc.) Trades (Disc.)			
12 1/2-12 1/2	3 months	12 1/2-12 1/2	
12 1/2-12 1/2	4 months	12 1/2-12 1/2	
12 1/2-12 1/2	6 months	12 1/2-12 1/2	
12 1/2-12 1/2			
Local Authority Bonds			
12 1/2-12 1/2	7 months	12 1/2-12 1/2	
12 1/2-12 1/2	8 months	12 1/2-12 1/2	
12 1/2-12 1/2	9 months	12 1/2-12 1/2	
12 1/2-12 1/2	10 months	12 1/2-12 1/2	
12 1/2-12 1/2	11 months	12 1/2-12 1/2	

Secondary MOA. ECD Rates
122-123 5 months

12 ¹ / ₂ %-13 ¹ / ₂ %	12 months 13 ¹ / ₂ %-15 ¹ / ₂ %
Local Authority Market (%)	
12 ¹ / ₂ %-13 ¹ / ₂ %	3 months 13%
12 ¹ / ₂ %-13 ¹ / ₂ %	6 months 13 ¹ / ₂ %
12 ¹ / ₂ %	1 year 14%
Interbank Market (%)	
12 ¹ / ₂ %	Close 13%
12 ¹ / ₂ %	5 months 13 ¹ / ₂ %-14 ¹ / ₂ %
12 ¹ / ₂ %	9 months 13 ¹ / ₂ %-14 ¹ / ₂ %
12 ¹ / ₂ %-13%	12 months 13 ¹ / ₂ %-14 ¹ / ₂ %
Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate %)	
12 ¹ / ₂ %	3 months 13%
Finance House Base Rate 13 ¹ / ₂ %	

Commodities

[illegible]

Business appointments

Changes on boards of Nabisco companies

Mr C. E. Bradford has been appointed managing director of Nabisco Ltd. Mr Stanley E. Nabisco, general manager, has been appointed associate director of Nabisco Foods, and Mr D. H. Beal, general manager and assistant director of Nabisco Frears. T. J. Craven is retiring as managing director of Nabisco Frears as a director of Nabisco Ltd. 36 years with the company.

Mr Michael Fisher and Mr Osman Aziz have become executive directors of Sausmarez Carey Harris.

Mr D. J. W. Clayton, Mr Hail, Mr R. W. Watson and Mr Yeardon have been made directors of Hickson's Timber Products.

EUCALYPTUS PULP MILLS
LIMITED

I have pleasure in presenting the Accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries for the year 1973, from which you will see that the profit before taxation slightly exceeded the record figure achieved in 1970. The heavier incidence of taxation, however, resulted in the profit after taxation being materially less than for 1970, though still better than for any other year.

At the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the occasion of the last Annual General Meeting, Members authorised the issue of 100,000 shares in the Company, now called Companhia do Celulose do Caima, S.A.R.L. ("Caima"), of 6.5% shares of 1,000 Cruzeiros each. The issued capital of the company is 100,000,000 Cruzeiros. This issue was duly made in February at a price of 4,000 Cruzeiros per share and was oversubscribed 11 times. The proceeds, amounting to approximately 416,500, served in some measure to redress the imbalance between share and loan capital.

SAS comm. Singapore tin
50¢ a piece.
241 try 27 for cash metal and
241 try 27 for cash metal and

[illegible]

Mr. Donald Hanson has been appointed managing director of

The following appointments have been made by the Registrar of Companies:

Mr. D. G. Juthani has been appointed a director of the **Chamber of Commerce, Hong Kong**, and **Chairman of Imperial Metal Industries, Ltd.** Mr. D. V. Aherjee and **A. Laker** are vice-presidents.

Mr. P. R. Froggatt has been appointed a director of **Tanganyika Commissions**.

Mr. J. B. Price has been appointed a director of the **National Bank of New Zealand**, and **chairman of its New Zealand Advisory Board**.

The following appointments have been made by the Registrar of Companies:

Mr. F. G. Gorman has been appointed a director of the **Bank of New Zealand**, and **chairman of its New Zealand Advisory Board**.

ceeding satisfactorily, and it is hoped to produce bleach eucalyptus magnesia pulp commencing early July working up

an ultimate capacity of 180 tons per day at that mill." To the modification of the bleaching plant at Albergaria mill is expected to be complete by September and this mill will continue to produce calcium base bleached eucalyptus sulphite pulp.

Difficulties in supply of wood are being experienced due to the expansion of the cellulose and paper mills in the Province and the fact that the Province has much of no resource as possible in creating new forests has been fully justified and the spectacular yields are being obtained in certain areas. It will be noted that the present trading results of the company are being achieved without any contribution from our forest investment and continuation of such investment will eventually be dependent on the wood supply situation, there is expected to begin to accrue in the late 1970's.

You will see from the notes to the Accounts that the question of pollution is coming to the fore. The Company has always paid great attention to this and further improvements are being made to conform to them. In doing so we shall, incidentally, derive some benefits through recoveries from otherwise wasted material. The cost will be considerable, but we would hope for some form of government assistance in carrying out the work.

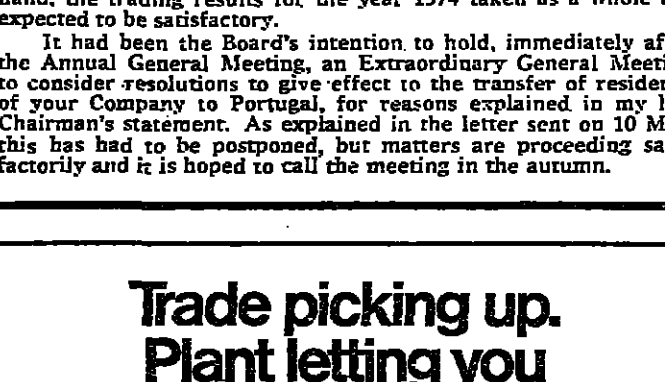
The transformation which took place in the international pulp market after the beginning of the sixties is well illustrated by my memory. By the spring of 1973, it was clear that demand had at last caught up with supply, and the shortage of supplies was aggravated by strikes in the Canadian forest industries and a crisis on the Canadian railways. Markets were made worse for a consumer by large scale flooding in the Southern States of U.S.A. during the last winter and early spring of 1973 which made impossible to work in the forests or extract timber already felled.

The large stocks of pulp which had accumulated in Scandinavia during 1971 and 1972 fell rapidly during the summer and by the fourth quarter of 1973, the pulp market had turned to a sellers' market, the like of which had not been seen since the early part of 1959. In this market situation, where it was able to sell our entire production and accumulated stocks at satisfactory prices.

Pulp prices increased for the first half of 1974 and there is every indication that they will increase still further for the second half. Demand continues to outrun supply and our entire output has been committed to regular customers. However, whilst prices have risen, production costs have increased substantially due to very large increases in the prices of wood, fuel and chemicals. This upward trend began towards the end of 1972 and further increases have already taken place in 1974. In conjunction with the foregoing increases in direct production costs, inflationary pressures and substantial increases in wages and overheads have created a situation in which it is now the second price increase may be entirely eroded.

However, due to the fact that the mill expansion and modernisation programmes are at an advanced stage, and that your Board is confident in the success of these programmes, there is

make it difficult to forecast the outcome of the current year trading, but, provided that inflationary trends do not get out of hand, the trading results for the year 1974 taken as a whole are




down.



NEW


NatWest could do something about it.

When you need new plant or machinery, talk to NatWest. We could help with a business development loan. And keep things ticking over nicely. Ask your local branch for a business development loan leaflet.



Euro-Currency operations
Underwriting of Euro-Bond
and Euro-Equity Issues

7/8 King Street, London EC2V 8DX. Telephone 01-600 0831
Telex: 887663. Teletypes: "JANAMIBANK LONDON ECU"


Shareholders

THE PLM BANK, LIMITED
THE MITSUBISHI BANK, LIMITED
THE SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED
THE TOKAI BANK, LIMITED
THE DAIWA SECURITIES CO. LTD.
THE NIKKO SECURITIES CO. LTD.
YAMACHI SECURITIES CO. LTD.

Drivers Jonas

IS [REDACTED] DRY JONES

* Adjusted for tax changes. * Ex dividend.
b. Forecast dividend. c. Corrected price. e.
ment passed. f. Price at suspension. g. Divid.
exclude a special payment. h. Bid for com-
margin figures. i. Forecast earnings. p. Suspend-
tion. r. Ex rights. s. Ex scrip or share split.
with a 10% discount.

ARTICLES AND REVIEWS

GOLDEN RETRIEVER PUPPIES
male ready now, excellent p.
C. registered. Longline
Widely 375-2

PEDIGREE, Smooth Shagbark
125 ea. 5000. The Registry.
Ridgeway, Bucks. (04544) 010

2 BEAUTIFUL male pups seen
and responsible homes. E.
pedigree. Small, home reared.
Phone 574 9119

2 BUSH RED SETTER pups
C. registered.—Tel. Hockley 4265

HOLIDAYS AND VILL

**AFRICA SPECIALISTS
(ECON AIR)**

We specialise - you save.
Kenya: largest selection,
hardest South Africa, Lesotho,
Africa, etc. Students and group
counts. All scheduled flights.
ECON AIR INTERNATIONAL
2-13 Albion House, Aldershot
London, EC1A 1DT
0793 7744
(Airline Agents)

GREECE AND SPAIN

Camping, Tamarac, Horse
Greece **Camping** **Agate**
Houses in Spain, Also **Bur**
wily, dogs, light hotel from

FREEDOM HOLIDAYS
At Earth C. Rd., W-8
01-607 8700 (ATD) 432
LATE BOOKING SPECIAL

LAST MINUTE BARGAIN

7-21 Jive Foreman's villa
day by jet day, night
and Spain 140 per adult,
child Agate and Corfu 50

TICKETS TO MOST DESTINATIONS
incl. Australia, New Zealand
South Africa, U.S.A.

VIKING CLUB LTD.
12a Archer Street, Piccadilly
W.1

01-734 9101/2/3/4/5
(Airliner, Alamo)

LEAVE BRITAIN'S BEHIND

We have the largest selection of holidays to Greece and Spain including 1, 2 and 3 Centre days, coach tours, cruises, fly-drive.

FALCON HOLIDAYS
Tel.: 01-897 2654
ABTA ATL 115B

A SELECTION of Off-Beat:
all from the known your agent

OVERLAND TRERS with small
dom seeking young mixed
dom wks by means of
Monrovia, Greece, Crete, Tur
Scandinavia. — 742400. Ch
Kest. 01-467 3473

MALTA, island of happy sm
sunshine. Incl. both self-cateri
villas, or hotels. Wkly. des.
Travel Ltd., 2 Hildrew Rd.,
Cove, Gloucester, Phone 042
and 0418 (Malta) Reg. A.D.

S-T-R-E-T-C-H your travel &:
to Africa, Australia, N.Z.,
Middle East, U.S.A. and Europe
from £41 weekly (cash) Agents
Sackville St., W.I. 01-734 4501

AUSTRALASIA, S. AFRICA ETC.
—also U.S.A. and Far East
now K3: 0535/3035, 56 Cornam
Russell Square, London,
F.C.T. Airline Agents

MARBELLA AREA. 10 and 12
the best apartments. Renting
from £35 weekly. Call 01-734 4501

FLIGHTS MALTA.—Holiday property investment, Malta and Greece and adjacent islands, 4 weeks. From £59.50. Tel. 35. Travel Tickets. (ATOL 532 B)

AFRICA—SOUTH. East and West Africa, a price you can afford. Venture Centre (A.G.), 10 Dorset Road, London, W.1. 01-999 3841. 7874 (Airline Agents).

MINED VILLA PARTS. Sp
Lindor prices range from \$
week. Call C.P.T., 82, 5555
369 BC).

HEADING FOR GREECE? V
departures to summer sea
Sunglobe. 636 2125/6. (Airline)

EUROPEAN AND WORLD
economy lights. T.W.J., 2 Th

ITALIAN Villa Holders. - B
 Ltd., 285 Fort St. N.Y. 01-803

APARTMENTS OR VILLAS.
 Also Majors, Alicante, Esp.
 Cala Valleda Ibiza, Sesoadam,
 nia, Florence, Italy, Athens,
 Also lettings suits Darnied
 Kensington W18 5L London
 4SG. 01-9737 472N/3764.

NO RECHARGES
 Air/Villa, London for 4, 6, 13,
 Sun Villu, 01-580 2366 A
 ATOL 100B.

ORIENTAL ENCOUNTER during
 wts. Persia, Afghanistan, Ind

TRAIL FINDERS offer a service to overlanders mounting their own expeditions across Africa, Asia, Nepal. Our advisory services cover all aspects, save you a great deal of trouble. Contact Trail Finders Ltd, 46-48 Earls Court, W.8, 397 4569.

ABC—From April, weekly flights Caribbeens from London Heath throughout the year, winter, spring, summer, autumn, by Caribbeens International Travel, 67 Kendall Road, Beckenham, Kent. 01-658 3359/9. (ATOL 041 141)

AFRICA EXPEDITIONS—3-14 days. Young mixed groups. £2,000-£2,500. 1983-84. 01-250 4401. (Rd., S.W.8.)

[illegible]

VILLA TRAVEL: The few
 among the best should be
 Carolyn Odham at A.A. or
 6211 ATLANT 244 B.

CORFU, farmhouse for sale
 Property Abroad.

ITALIAN RIVIERA—Delightful
 nestled close house with be-
 lievable private land in old olive
 grove. Write: Mrs. J. H. W.

Carlo, \$6,500. Call Mrs. J.
Hendley Down 7797. 2 p.m.
BRACHION FLAT nr. Palm
Beach. 3 b'ds. 8 1/2 bath after 4
L. L. CHOIET. Phone 1-10-10.
free car. carfare. \$20 p. m.
904 463.
TRAVEL ACROSS AFRICA
Siala, Tan countries, 12 weeks
miles. Reel. dir. Film 50.
Dawes Rd. Fulham, S.W.6.
1388.
SUNFAN.—Quick week to
June specials. from 24.95.
The Priceless. Maitland.
8893. ATOL 1188.
(Continued on page 2)



Post-election

France has fiscal worries

The presidential programme containing a number of proposals which can be seen as attempts to defuse the economic crisis, is not, however, value-added tax rates among them. This year, then, is the upshot to be found for the additional expenditure on public works and the social sector, whereas out of this the government has decided to take the stairs and for social security as the effect of inflation?

The new President has, it is true, undertaken to combat price rises. But since this is to be done by using the same weapons as before, the unions are, with justification, con-

COPIES FOR THE

It is undoubtedly so, for, after all, it is not possible to have a trade consisting of imports and exports with Germany's EEC partners and the former EFTA countries. Moreover, West Germany is more dependent on foreign trade than any other comparable industrial country. Exports account for 22 per cent of the gross national product.

It is accordingly natural enough that the German Government and

It is wrong to blame the increased cost of oil and other raw materials for Europe's present inability to agree on common objectives. Even before that the EEC was internally economic and political. Impediments may have been which impeded them to it, one or two member states have been or have been out in carrying out common policy to achieve stability. The new Bonn Government w

The recent "call to order" by 1

to agree to the imposition of drastic monetary measures. As many people were quick to point out, it would have been a pity to allow Italy to have been split out so thoroughly from the rest of Europe. In Italy people had been appealed to directly. In a statement by Stanor Rumor on television for instance, but perhaps it was preferred "not to alarm people unduly" which is a traditional, and repeatable, feature of the relationship between Italian governments and the public.

What had happened on May 15? At the hint of a series of meetings between the government and the opposition, the latter had been pressed strongly for government action on a number of matters that more economically than in the past

The extent of their acceptance of the call for austerity is shown in the fact that Italy is not a country which is particularly well disposed to accept the need for collective sacrifices, nor would the pressures, which the holiday season was due to start soon, appear to be the best chosen. Even if the cost of living, particularly in the cities, continues to rise at a pretty rapid rate, it is very much less than in the United States, and the Italian people are contented, for instance to be asked to forego the car for many further credits.

electrical machines will not, even if they are kept, have any effect on the demand for labor. The demand for current here has nothing to do with the per cent increase in basic production, but assurance for the industry will not in itself do anything to moderate the claims of those still at the head of the parade.

There are no real unions at present in the country, and the labor force, but only on condition that the purchasing power of wages is not reduced as a result.

However, one looks at the current difficulties, the balance between the demand for labor and the supply, and the election on May 19 that Mr. Hoover has just won, and is struck by the fact that the country is by the end of the year. The port is the first in Europe capable of taking vessels of 400,000 tons, the second of 500,000 tons, and the third of 600,000 tons. The country is the first in Europe to start at 100,000 tons, and the second in Europe with crude oil petroleum products.

The four Willott brothers, of the Sainsbury retail group and the Sainsbury retail group, have been given suspended sentences for a number of infringements of the commercial code, including expanded statements on amounts of capital contributions.

President can count only on him-

be judged above all on its degree of success in containing price increases. This is an issue which can decide future elections, particularly the elections for the Bundestag in 1976. To quote Herr Schmidt: "The mainstay of the efforts by government and parliament to restore the vitality to their economies has been the monetary policy which has been followed from the Community, and this of course includes help from the Federal Republic, can only be complementary to this."

At the summit conference in Paris the emphasis was very different. In October 1972 it was still being said that national measures by themselves were not enough in the battle against inflation. The 1973 over the same period, and consumption of domestic fuel oil increased by 24 per cent, electricity by 22 per cent, and 5.2 per cent of the population. The mild spring weather this year is partly responsible for the savings, and the rest is due to the efforts made by domestic consumers and industry to reduce consumption as requested by the Government.

Germany is also a pharmaceutical company in the sense that the company is also a pharmaceutical. The Rothenbach Group hold the share in the mining and exploitation of nickel in New Caledonia, and taken over three laboratories (Labs., two three Laboratories (Labs., SNVA, and Voevodsky). The State-owned company controlled by the ELFRAP has bought up most of the Caseltine pharmaceutical laboratories.

can in practice be achieved. The

need to the common good or show understanding for the problems of the nation.

Because of the ambiguous and often contradictory measures brought in to meet the changing situation since last November, the Italian people look back on carless Sunday as a nasty dream, and are "there is as much petrol as anyone wants." They are not interested in how it is to be paid for or in how the country is going to meet its colossal bills when they fall due.

Further hints of the fateful, egoistic and selfish nature of the form of conspiracy asserted by the Communist Party, which may be thought up the solutions, if solutions there are, will be only temporary. And they will still be based on the same selfishness. It should be to secure sufficient electric power for giving substance to the "new style of development" which our leaders talked about only too often, but which still seems to be confined to the prison-house of good intentions.

Gianfranco Romanello
La Stampa

De-

The import restrictions introduced in April have been the subject of lively discussion among leading politicians, trade unionists and businessmen. After winning approval in principle from the EEC in early May, the government is the making of further deals with the nation's exporters.

The trade deficit continues to be the factor that is causing the most concern. 776,000 tons live in February, 760,000 tons in March, and 840,000 tons live in April. The average monthly deficit is 750,000 tons.

The year of the 1974 World Cup, the finals of which began in Germany this month, Tap and Tap, the little men who symbolize the greatest of football champions, standing side by side on the soccer field, no one who wants a share in the fun of the world championship can miss the beaming pair of mascots. Tap

Signor Giolitti, the Minister of the Budget, has also said that industrial

planning commission approved incentive measures in connection with the setting up of a new factory in Opatowitz, employing 3,000 workers and involving an estimated 65,000 tons of investment capital. The factory is to be built by Fiat.

Employment figures for July went up by 62,200 over the last annual period. For the first time in 1975, almost 100,000 new jobs were created. The number of jobs is more than those for registered factories. But this increase, which would be a reason for encouragement in a period of economic prosperity, is not looked upon as a positive economic achievement in the present economic difficulties.

The government continues to insist on the need for a wage freeze. On May 15, the leaders agreed to raise the rate of

the highest or bright colours. Tip and Tap appear on more than 240 different products. Licensed products are not only beer, German beer, but also German cars, the Fiat European States, Latin America, Eastern Europe, the Far East, Commonwealth, Italy and France. And this is not a complete list.

Tip and Tap, the jolly football dressed like Germans, are everywhere, on many spinners, on much of the product line. From the lightest to the heaviest, Tip and Tap have already earned around 100 DM/m in license fees, which go to the coffers of the organizing committee of the World Cup. Tip products worth between 100 DM/m and 200 DM/m have already been manufactured.

If you want a license to invest

news item explaining where the machine had been made, he remained in the addendum.

Alfred Herbert, once proudly claiming the title of Western Europe's largest machine tool maker, faces its fourth year in the red. Last year he lost £170,000, the first of four years of losses for that working, but Imperial Chemical Industries doubted that quarter profits to a massive £122m.

Current prices rose by up to 22 per cent, and Herbert had to meet such up wholesale prices generally by 24 per cent in a month. But the Labour Chancellor sought to reassure industry by announcing that no one now believes that the case for a new tax on the profits of the tax proposals for some foreworders working in Britain.

Automatic threshold pay rises for over five million came into effect as retail prices passed the October 1974 mark. Herbert's workers remained restless. Postmen called for special pay rises, local government officers and teachers continued to agitate, and nurses staged strike strikes for the first time.

—

As the Continent also wobbled, proud to be long because a been an unsurpassed cent without rival in the world.

—

Gradually then I have formed a certain idea of Europe in what I see a confluence of contributing from all its peoples, including that not yet represented by the Greeks and the Spaniards Portuguese and the people of Germany, the Russians and other Slav. De Gaulle had a vision that the trials is the which most fascinates me. I am sure that a day will come when we will be recognized that the greatest European of was the greatest European of was.

—

Pressing from sentiment to reason my theme does not change, although the arguments which I put it through the arguments which I see changed. I maintain the unity of Europe in spite of the difficulties and crises that are facing. In an interview last February, Herr Helmut Schmidt Minister of the Economy

The gross of the football pitch amounting to between DM30,000

The romance of sport is not much in evidence as the opening of the World Cup chess draw near. What is the scene of Germany's championship leaves in ruins for illusions. Every available space is plastered with Official World Cup posters, and everywhere you go you see the Official World Cup medals. The silver and gold of the medals, like the silver and gold of the national mint of Karlsruhe, are the gold of the World Cup, the gold in banks and savings banks.

The World Cup championship is a cult event. Sporting gear "made in

And this is not a complete list.

VIEWPOINT

certain idea of Europe, inspired by sentiment

... It is because the European Community has achieved so much that it is imperative for it to do more."¹ Well, these are just opinions, but I find them that it is possible to find other fundamental reasons for the

100

Tip and Tyn, the cheerful mascots who, whether in the 24a or 8p version, are helping to fill the Dikem gap in the financing of the World Cup, Request Concert". The organizing football championship will certainly play an important part, committees will receive five marks not end up with a deficit. In the for every album sold, No, the world world of Tip and Tyn moneybags

The United States was born and

we are different from one another; if Italy is balancing half-way between Central Europe and the Mediterranean and runs the risk of drowning in her Levantine sea, that does not constitute a rational valid objection to her membership in America; there are greater differences between the states of Maine and Mississippi, between Alaska and New Mexico. Let us therefore see Italy as a bridge providentially thrown towards Africa, and for us continue to work for a Europe that stretches from the Atlantic to the Urals—from the North Sea to the Mediterranean.

Vittorio Garzanti
La Stampa

All coins analyzed with a modern's certificate of guarantee.

1) authentic silver coin
2) authentic gold coin
3) authentic silver coin
4) authentic gold coin
5) authentic silver coin
6) authentic gold coin
7) authentic silver coin
8) authentic gold coin
9) authentic silver coin
10) authentic gold coin
11) authentic silver coin
12) authentic gold coin
13) authentic silver coin
14) authentic gold coin
15) authentic silver coin
16) authentic gold coin
17) authentic silver coin
18) authentic gold coin
19) authentic silver coin
20) authentic gold coin
21) authentic silver coin
22) authentic gold coin
23) authentic silver coin
24) authentic gold coin
25) authentic silver coin
26) authentic gold coin
27) authentic silver coin
28) authentic gold coin
29) authentic silver coin
30) authentic gold coin
31) authentic silver coin
32) authentic gold coin
33) authentic silver coin
34) authentic gold coin
35) authentic silver coin
36) authentic gold coin
37) authentic silver coin
38) authentic gold coin
39) authentic silver coin
40) authentic gold coin
41) authentic silver coin
42) authentic gold coin
43) authentic silver coin
44) authentic gold coin
45) authentic silver coin
46) authentic gold coin
47) authentic silver coin
48) authentic gold coin
49) authentic silver coin
50) authentic gold coin
51) authentic silver coin
52) authentic gold coin
53) authentic silver coin
54) authentic gold coin
55) authentic silver coin
56) authentic gold coin
57) authentic silver coin
58) authentic gold coin
59) authentic silver coin
60) authentic gold coin
61) authentic silver coin
62) authentic gold coin
63) authentic silver coin
64) authentic gold coin
65) authentic silver coin
66) authentic gold coin
67) authentic silver coin
68) authentic gold coin
69) authentic silver coin
70) authentic gold coin
71) authentic silver coin
72) authentic gold coin
73) authentic silver coin
74) authentic gold coin
75) authentic silver coin
76) authentic gold coin
77) authentic silver coin
78) authentic gold coin
79) authentic silver coin
80) authentic gold coin
81) authentic silver coin
82) authentic gold coin
83) authentic silver coin
84) authentic gold coin
85) authentic silver coin
86) authentic gold coin
87) authentic silver coin
88) authentic gold coin
89) authentic silver coin
90) authentic gold coin
91) authentic silver coin
92) authentic gold coin
93) authentic silver coin
94) authentic gold coin
95) authentic silver coin
96) authentic gold coin
97) authentic silver coin
98) authentic gold coin
99) authentic silver coin
100) authentic gold coin

[illegible]

FACTS AND FIGURES

Comparative points table on handling of economy

Country	Rate of growth	Quality of growth	Unemployment	Productive capacity	Foreign trade	Vulnerability to external factors (1)
FRANCE	5.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
GERMANY	4.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
ITALY	3.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
UK	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
NETHERLANDS	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
SPAIN	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
PORTUGAL	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
GREECE	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
IRELAND	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
FINLAND	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
SWEDEN	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
DENMARK	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
NORWAY	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
IRELAND	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
NETHERLANDS	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
SPAIN	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
PORTUGAL	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
GREECE	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
IRELAND	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
FINLAND	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
SWEDEN	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
DENMARK	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
NORWAY	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

(1) Vulnerability to external factors is assessed in relation to the structure of trade and is not comparable from one country to another. The greater the value, the greater the obstacle it presents for effective short-term management of the economy.

The information on this page, which has been produced by a team of European economists in collaboration with Cefis-Economics, offers a comparison between the economic handling of the economy in West Germany, France, Britain and Italy.

Six indicators have been chosen as a basis for this: growth rate of industrial production; consumer prices; level of unemployment; balance of trade; bottlenecks in production and investment; vulnerability to international market developments.

The first four of these have been illustrated in graphs so that the relative position of each country can be seen as clearly as possible. Points have then been awarded on the basis of the position in relation to all six indicators, including the last two which are not illustrated by graphs.

The assessments have been obtained by relating performance to the three main objectives of successful short-term economic management: fastest possible growth; good quality growth; without excessive inflation or unemployment; sustainable growth; the satisfactory rate of investment and balance of trade; sufficient investment against international developments.

The position of the four countries have remained the same for several months. Germany is leading and is well ahead on almost all points. Activity is fairly good and the rate of industrial production is increasing by about 3 per cent. The rise in prices, although high at 8 per

cent, is well below the average, which is about 14 to 15 per cent.

A large surplus was again recorded in the balance of trade in March (DM4,600m, which makes a total of DM13,000m for the quarter) and with the continued strength of the mark, there is one more year ahead for revaluation. The balance of payments is still strong, and investment has even risen again from 15 per cent to 18 per cent of the working population.

France is more or less holding its position. It is in the lead as far as the level of activity is concerned, with a growth rate for industrial production of 10 per cent. Unemployment after the slow start of the year is now falling, and the rate is now below 2.4 per cent of the working population. The volume of investment is rising by about 6 per cent in 1974.

Trade balance

However, these good results are being obtained under increasingly risky conditions which are close to being out of control. Inflation is high at 16 per cent, and the back of the election period and a rate of increase in wages of more than 18 per cent a year for the first quarter of 1974 threaten to aggravate it still further.

The franc is a little more stable at its present level, but it is still weak. Nevertheless, the external deficit is below what had been feared, and the balance of payments is fairly good, compensating for the increase in oil prices. The balance even improved slightly in March.

The situation in Italy and Britain is much more difficult and their

progress has been much less satisfactory. Compared with Britain, Italy has the advantage of sustained activity. The growth rate of industrial production is still about 5 per cent, and unemployment and investment have only been achieved at the cost of accelerating the credit balance and the balance of payments, and by giving free rein to credit and prices. Prices are leading to inflation with an inflation rate of nearly 20 per cent. This is a serious situation, and it is in controlling money inflation, which is increasing.

Britain, on the other hand, plays a certain degree of recovery, albeit relative. After the difficulties of the three-day week, activity and employment are better, although this is not shown in our figures. Nevertheless, there was an improvement in April in the unemployment rate, which fell from 5.5 per cent to 5.2 per cent of the working population. However, production capacity is still weak, and the external trade position is still deteriorating in a situation similar to that in Italy (a deficit of £450m was recorded in March).

Radically, however, the position in Germany, Italy, France, or at least Britain, is improving. Various reasons British can benefit from exceptional credit opportunities more easily than Italy and without too many conditions, such as financial capacity and oil produced in the North Sea.

Despite all this, the contrast between our four countries has clearly been accentuated in recent months, and the gap is widening. Between Germany, which is still leading, and France, trying to get through a difficult interim period without too much pain, Britain, getting deeper into debt, in the hope of good medium-term prospects, and Italy caught by the storm.

Monetary rules

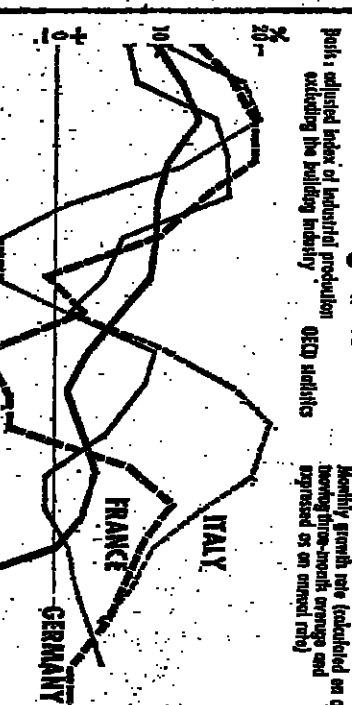
In these circumstances it is going to be increasingly difficult to maintain solidarity between the four countries, especially in the case of Italy and the United Kingdom, which are more or less powerless in the face of increasingly widening external deficits. There is a great temptation to reject outright the rule of the game that can no longer be observed.

The time to go were the monetary rules, abandoned with the success of the floating of the pound, the lira and the franc. With the recent month, however, so dramatic a step is now being taken, and the value of imports, trade itself is now affected as from last month.

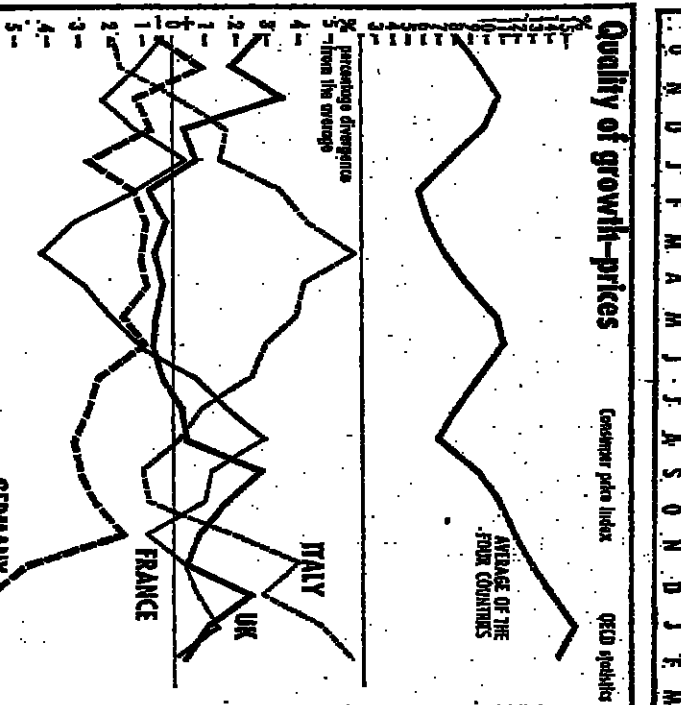
An attempt will be made to restrict the commercial effect of these measures to some extent by monetary compromises. Either importers will be granted credit, or exporters will be granted increased facilities to improve the balance of payments. New ethical, a crucial measure taken with this unilateral measure jeopardising the foundations of the EEC. Other countries may be tempted to follow this apparently easy path of everyone for himself, which unfortunately leads to a recession for all.

Maurice Domenech

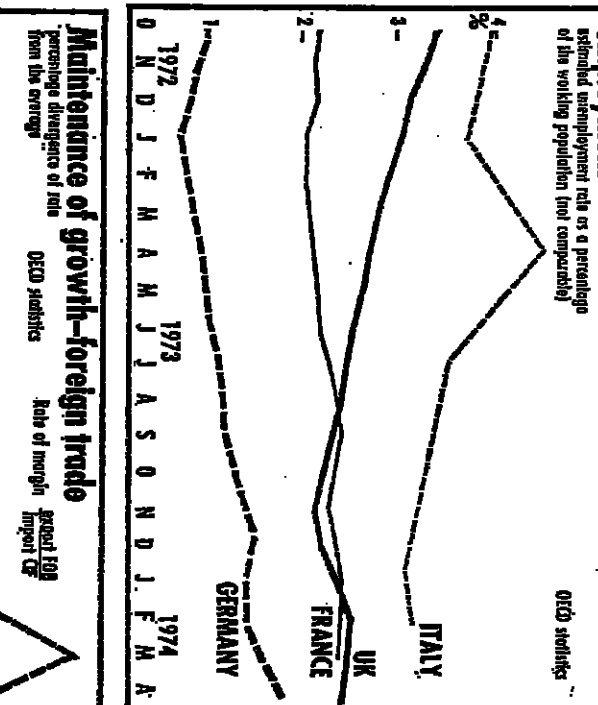
Rate of industrial growth



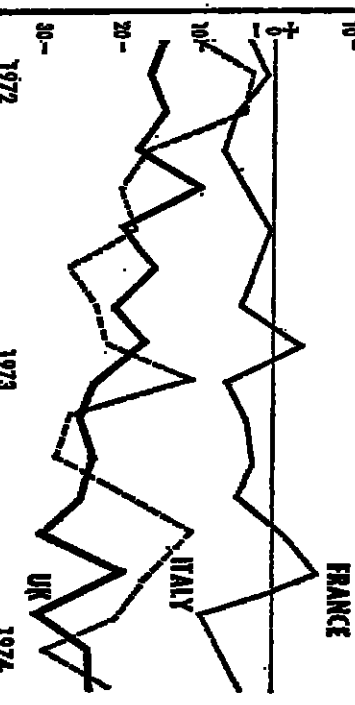
Quality of growth—prices



Quality of growth—employment



Maintenance of growth—foreign trade



France

The English may have invented the practice, but it was the French who started off the name by which it is known. In 1838 Stendhal used the word "tourisme" for the first time in one of his works, and it was immediately turned into an English word, as it was easy to adapt.

One of two facts and figures may be of interest. In this connection, France, with 47.5 per cent of the population going on holiday every year, comes behind the United States, Sweden, Canada, and the Netherlands in that order. But over the average duration of stay (26 days and a half days a year) it is far ahead of all these countries, and it also has a far higher proportion of people who take their holidays in July and August (87 per cent of all Frenchmen have very long summer holidays. This is a peculiarity of French life, and one which creates a good many problems for the French economy.

The seaside is still the chief attraction for more than half of all French holidaymakers—and it is for their benefit, just as much as for the foreign tourists, that the councils of Auvergne and Languedoc-Roussillon have been developed—but the number of holiday days spent in taking more than doubled in 10 years. The number of camps and caravanners has also doubled while the number of privately owned boats has trebled.

More than a third of all French holidaymakers stay with relatives or friends, though there is a steady increase in the number of people who go to camps or caravans. Frenchmen, even when away from home, remain essentially individualists, but even so there is no denying the continuing success of holiday clubs and holiday villages, and there is now less general pre-

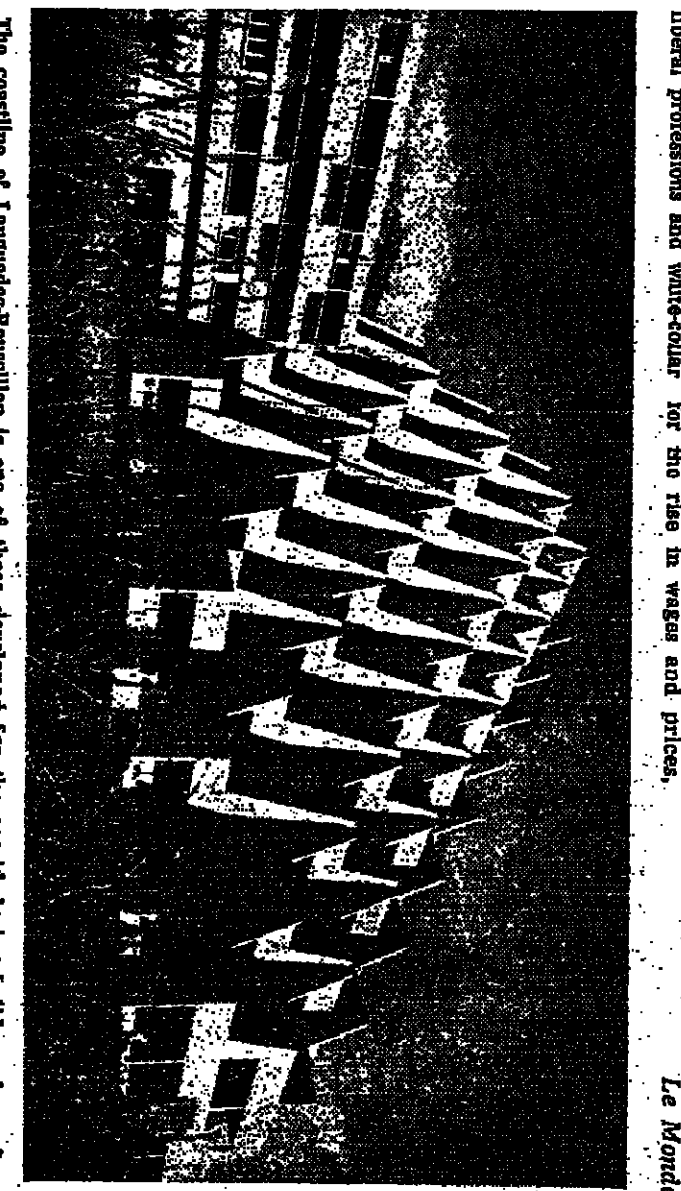
France

judice against package holidays and organized tours, which have now become a major industry. The case of holiday insurance is illustrated by the statistics.

One out of every two Frenchmen has a holiday, and it is a holiday, not a business trip. This is because he cannot afford it, or cannot get away, or because he does not want one, senior or middle-grade executives, members of the 320 francs in 1972 and this, allowing for the rise in wages and prices.

There are no statistics in France on overall holiday expenditure. Calculations have been made of the cost of holidaying for those who go away for a holiday, and the cost of holidaying for those who stay at home. The cost of holidaying for those who stay at home is about 10 per cent of the cost of holidaying for those who go away. The cost of holidaying for those who go away is about 10 per cent of the cost of holidaying for those who stay at home.

There are no statistics in France on overall holiday expenditure. Calculations have been made of the cost of holidaying for those who go away for a holiday, and the cost of holidaying for those who stay at home. The cost of holidaying for those who stay at home is about 10 per cent of the cost of holidaying for those who go away. The cost of holidaying for those who go away is about 10 per cent of the cost of holidaying for those who stay at home.



LE STOCKAGE EN FRANCE C'EST SOFRASTOCK

(In France storage means 'SOFRASTOCK')

PICKING UP
We are able to pick up all your goods from any place in France, whether by road, rail or sea. We will deliver them to your warehouse or to your home.

STORAGE
We have a large number of storage spaces available in all parts of France. We will store your goods for as long as you need them.

HANDLING
Our teams of handling experts will ensure that your goods are handled with care and efficiency. We will also provide you with regular reports on the progress of your goods.

PACKAGING
We have a range of packaging materials available to suit your needs. We will also provide you with advice on the best way to pack your goods.

STOCK MANAGEMENT
We have a team of stock management experts who will help you to keep your stock levels at an optimum. We will also provide you with regular reports on the progress of your stock.

RESTOCKING
We have a team of restocking experts who will help you to restock your shelves quickly and efficiently. We will also provide you with regular reports on the progress of your restocking.

DISPATCH
We have a team of dispatch experts who will help you to dispatch your goods quickly and efficiently. We will also provide you with regular reports on the progress of your dispatch.

INVOICING
We have a team of invoicing experts who will help you to invoice your goods quickly and efficiently. We will also provide you with regular reports on the progress of your invoicing.

Sofrastock solves rapidly all storage problems



SOFRASTOCK

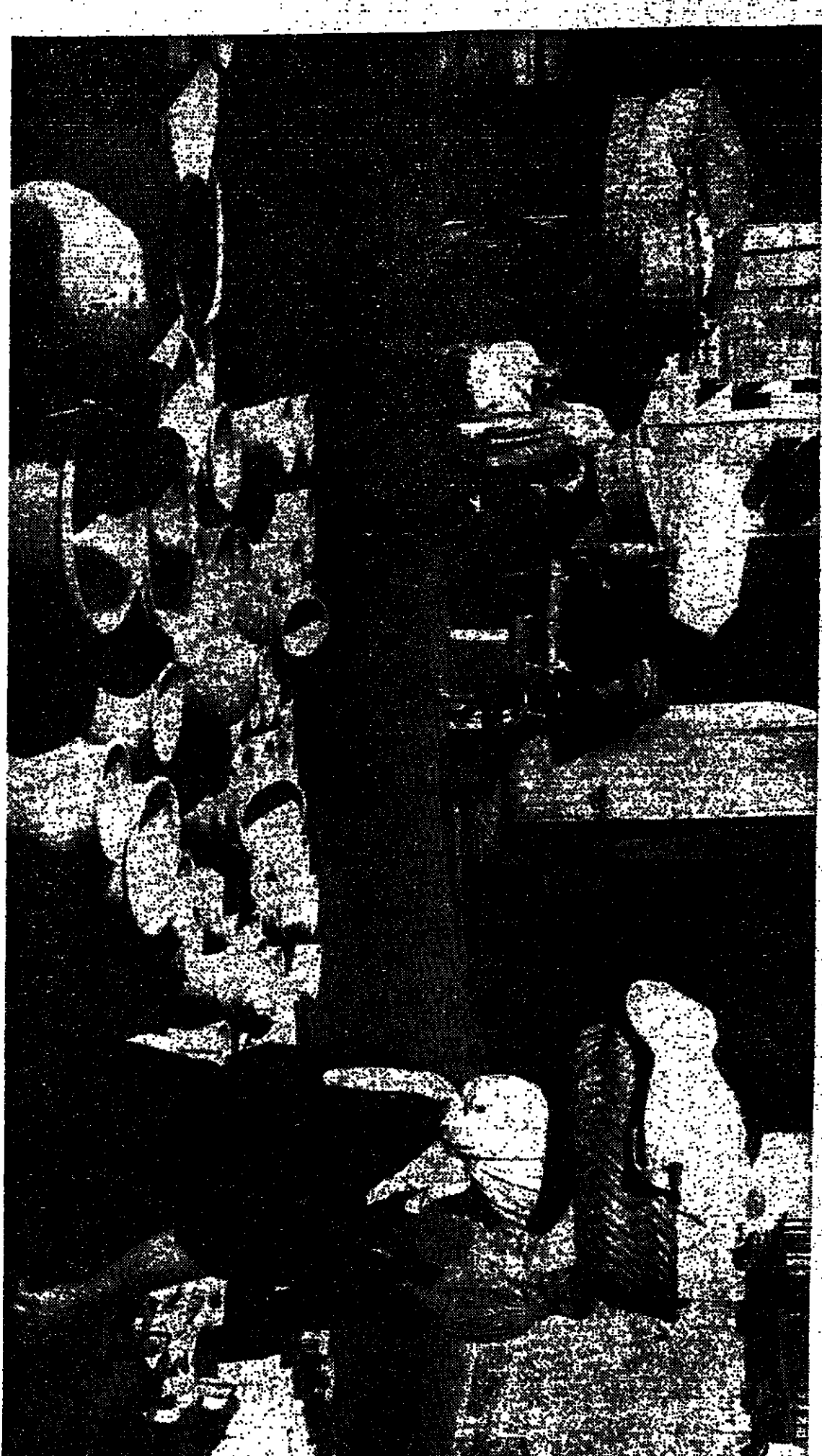
Head Office: 6-10 Avenue E. Zola, 82100 BOLLUGNE-BILLANCOURT-FRANCE - Tel. 0044774.

part
line

part
line

part
line

Carrots on big sticks for deprived area donkeys



The Council of Ministers of the European Community hopes to decide soon on the formation and functioning of a regional development fund as a means of adjusting the imbalances from which Europe of the Nine is suffering. It is a decision that is awaited with keen interest in Brussels.

It is awaited not only by the countries which are most directly concerned with the common policy for the depressed areas, such as Italy and the Republic of Ireland. The fund is in fact being looked on as a test of the attitude of the British Government after its request for a complete reorganisation of the terms of accession to the Community.

And besides this it was formally recognised at the meeting of heads of government in Paris in October, 1972, that "the adjustment of the prevailing structural and regional imbalances in the Community must be given top priority" as an essential step on the road to economic and monetary union.

Indeed, a policy designed to bring about a proper balance between productive investments in regions at different stages of development is the only means of ensuring a situation of true market competition as intended with the system of European integration. It is certainly true that the customs unions and the so-called "Green Europe", the Common Agricultural Policy, proved themselves in the 1960s to be important and effective instruments for stimulating development in the countries of the Community. But it is equally true that economic and monetary union, instead of being, as it should, the main feature of the 1970s, continues to be all at sea.

In these circumstances it is completely pointless to enter into any discussions about the political union which, according to the original intentions of the founding fathers of the EEC, should come about in the 1980s. Europe has come to a halt. It is in fact going backwards in relation to the rest of the world.

Italy averages 2,000 units in its best-off regions—Liguria, Lombardy, Valle d'Aosta and Piedmont—and in its most depressed areas falls below the 1,000 mark to as low as 850 units. France, Ireland, comes out lower than Italy, with an average of 1,600 units, but on the other hand the degree of depression in its most depressed areas is not quite so deep, dropping at a little under 1,000.

Some surprising results emerge if the map of Europe of the Nine is expressed as a diagram with the average per capita income in the principal line representing the average per capita income in the Community. Below this line, the average per capita income in the Community is 2,400 units of account (each unit being the equivalent of \$1 before devaluation). Below this line, the average per capita income in the Community is 2,400 units of account (each unit being the equivalent of \$1 before devaluation). Below this line, the average per capita income in the Community is 2,400 units of account (each unit being the equivalent of \$1 before devaluation).

Only one country (Luxembourg) qualifies for being above the line. In its richest region, between Colaba and Liguria, is one to two and a half times the average income of a head of family. In other words, a Ligurian earns on average two and a half times as much as a Sardinian, but on the other hand the poorest region in the Community (the Paris area) is one to five; in other words it takes the joint earnings of five Sardinians to reach the average level of income of one Parisian.

A regional policy for Europe, aimed at reducing imbalances between the richest and the poorest, must be based on the principle of the "rich" helping the "poor". In this sense, the policy must be based on the principle of the "rich" helping the "poor". In this sense, the policy must be based on the principle of the "rich" helping the "poor".

From further consideration of such figures it can be seen that whereas there are regional imbalances in every country the differences are more marked in some countries than in others. In the case of France, for example, the differences are more marked in some countries than in others. In the case of France, for example, the differences are more marked in some countries than in others.

Dynamic differences in some cases. From further consideration of such figures it can be seen that whereas there are regional imbalances in every country the differences are more marked in some countries than in others. In the case of France, for example, the differences are more marked in some countries than in others.

The experts charged with working out the policy have defined three characteristics of depressed areas and laid down two basic guidelines for intervention. An area is depressed if its per capita income is lower than the average of the Community, and if it is a structural area, that is, an area where the depression is not due to cyclical factors but to structural factors. In this case the appropriate policy is the physical transfer of investments, not so much because the area is poor as because it is a structural area. This is the case of the Paris area, which is a structural area. This is the case of the Paris area, which is a structural area.

An area can be depressed if it supports unrounded forms of industry or conversion to other activities; if, in other words, there is the "single product" situation of an industry in decline and the need for diversification. In this case the appropriate policy is the physical transfer of investments, not so much because the area is poor as because it is a structural area. This is the case of the Paris area, which is a structural area.

The fact is that in the areas in the centre, in the "rich" areas of Europe, the level of aid for development is some 20 per cent of the total aid available. In the case of France, for example, the differences are more marked in some countries than in others. In the case of France, for example, the differences are more marked in some countries than in others.

number of those who have departed finding a livelihood in the areas where they were born. Development in Europe has been mostly inland, unlike that in the United States, where the areas of greatest progress are to be found along the seaboard. The reasons for this are the differences in the location of the sea and the availability of water power (and, incidentally, of source of energy). In political development, in regional characteristics, and in the contrast between the substantial unity of the American continent and the fragmentation of Europe into numbers of small states, which even today are not fully integrated, there are day after day new degrees and on different time scales.

number of those who have departed finding a livelihood in the areas where they were born. Development in Europe has been mostly inland, unlike that in the United States, where the areas of greatest progress are to be found along the seaboard. The reasons for this are the differences in the location of the sea and the availability of water power (and, incidentally, of source of energy). In political development, in regional characteristics, and in the contrast between the substantial unity of the American continent and the fragmentation of Europe into numbers of small states, which even today are not fully integrated, there are day after day new degrees and on different time scales.

number of those who have departed finding a livelihood in the areas where they were born. Development in Europe has been mostly inland, unlike that in the United States, where the areas of greatest progress are to be found along the seaboard. The reasons for this are the differences in the location of the sea and the availability of water power (and, incidentally, of source of energy). In political development, in regional characteristics, and in the contrast between the substantial unity of the American continent and the fragmentation of Europe into numbers of small states, which even today are not fully integrated, there are day after day new degrees and on different time scales.

number of those who have departed finding a livelihood in the areas where they were born. Development in Europe has been mostly inland, unlike that in the United States, where the areas of greatest progress are to be found along the seaboard. The reasons for this are the differences in the location of the sea and the availability of water power (and, incidentally, of source of energy). In political development, in regional characteristics, and in the contrast between the substantial unity of the American continent and the fragmentation of Europe into numbers of small states, which even today are not fully integrated, there are day after day new degrees and on different time scales.

number of those who have departed finding a livelihood in the areas where they were born. Development in Europe has been mostly inland, unlike that in the United States, where the areas of greatest progress are to be found along the seaboard. The reasons for this are the differences in the location of the sea and the availability of water power (and, incidentally, of source of energy). In political development, in regional characteristics, and in the contrast between the substantial unity of the American continent and the fragmentation of Europe into numbers of small states, which even today are not fully integrated, there are day after day new degrees and on different time scales.

number of those who have departed finding a livelihood in the areas where they were born. Development in Europe has been mostly inland, unlike that in the United States, where the areas of greatest progress are to be found along the seaboard. The reasons for this are the differences in the location of the sea and the availability of water power (and, incidentally, of source of energy). In political development, in regional characteristics, and in the contrast between the substantial unity of the American continent and the fragmentation of Europe into numbers of small states, which even today are not fully integrated, there are day after day new degrees and on different time scales.

number of those who have departed finding a livelihood in the areas where they were born. Development in Europe has been mostly inland, unlike that in the United States, where the areas of greatest progress are to be found along the seaboard. The reasons for this are the differences in the location of the sea and the availability of water power (and, incidentally, of source of energy). In political development, in regional characteristics, and in the contrast between the substantial unity of the American continent and the fragmentation of Europe into numbers of small states, which even today are not fully integrated, there are day after day new degrees and on different time scales.

number of those who have departed finding a livelihood in the areas where they were born. Development in Europe has been mostly inland, unlike that in the United States, where the areas of greatest progress are to be found along the seaboard. The reasons for this are the differences in the location of the sea and the availability of water power (and, incidentally, of source of energy). In political development, in regional characteristics, and in the contrast between the substantial unity of the American continent and the fragmentation of Europe into numbers of small states, which even today are not fully integrated, there are day after day new degrees and on different time scales.

number of those who have departed finding a livelihood in the areas where they were born. Development in Europe has been mostly inland, unlike that in the United States, where the areas of greatest progress are to be found along the seaboard. The reasons for this are the differences in the location of the sea and the availability of water power (and, incidentally, of source of energy). In political development, in regional characteristics, and in the contrast between the substantial unity of the American continent and the fragmentation of Europe into numbers of small states, which even today are not fully integrated, there are day after day new degrees and on different time scales.

number of those who have departed finding a livelihood in the areas where they were born. Development in Europe has been mostly inland, unlike that in the United States, where the areas of greatest progress are to be found along the seaboard. The reasons for this are the differences in the location of the sea and the availability of water power (and, incidentally, of source of energy). In political development, in regional characteristics, and in the contrast between the substantial unity of the American continent and the fragmentation of Europe into numbers of small states, which even today are not fully integrated, there are day after day new degrees and on different time scales.

number of those who have departed finding a livelihood in the areas where they were born. Development in Europe has been mostly inland, unlike that in the United States, where the areas of greatest progress are to be found along the seaboard. The reasons for this are the differences in the location of the sea and the availability of water power (and, incidentally, of source of energy). In political development, in regional characteristics, and in the contrast between the substantial unity of the American continent and the fragmentation of Europe into numbers of small states, which even today are not fully integrated, there are day after day new degrees and on different time scales.

number of those who have departed finding a livelihood in the areas where they were born. Development in Europe has been mostly inland, unlike that in the United States, where the areas of greatest progress are to be found along the seaboard. The reasons for this are the differences in the location of the sea and the availability of water power (and, incidentally, of source of energy). In political development, in regional characteristics, and in the contrast between the substantial unity of the American continent and the fragmentation of Europe into numbers of small states, which even today are not fully integrated, there are day after day new degrees and on different time scales.

number of those who have departed finding a livelihood in the areas where they were born. Development in Europe has been mostly inland, unlike that in the United States, where the areas of greatest progress are to be found along the seaboard. The reasons for this are the differences in the location of the sea and the availability of water power (and, incidentally, of source of energy). In political development, in regional characteristics, and in the contrast between the substantial unity of the American continent and the fragmentation of Europe into numbers of small states, which even today are not fully integrated, there are day after day new degrees and on different time scales.

number of those who have departed finding a livelihood in the areas where they were born. Development in Europe has been mostly inland, unlike that in the United States, where the areas of greatest progress are to be found along the seaboard. The reasons for this are the differences in the location of the sea and the availability of water power (and, incidentally, of source of energy). In political development, in regional characteristics, and in the contrast between the substantial unity of the American continent and the fragmentation of Europe into numbers of small states, which even today are not fully integrated, there are day after day new degrees and on different time scales.

number of those who have departed finding a livelihood in the areas where they were born. Development in Europe has been mostly inland, unlike that in the United States, where the areas of greatest progress are to be found along the seaboard. The reasons for this are the differences in the location of the sea and the availability of water power (and, incidentally, of source of energy). In political development, in regional characteristics, and in the contrast between the substantial unity of the American continent and the fragmentation of Europe into numbers of small states, which even today are not fully integrated, there are day after day new degrees and on different time scales.

number of those who have departed finding a livelihood in the areas where they were born. Development in Europe has been mostly inland, unlike that in the United States, where the areas of greatest progress are to be found along the seaboard. The reasons for this are the differences in the location of the sea and the availability of water power (and, incidentally, of source of energy). In political development, in regional characteristics, and in the contrast between the substantial unity of the American continent and the fragmentation of Europe into numbers of small states, which even today are not fully integrated, there are day after day new degrees and on different time scales.

number of those who have departed finding a livelihood in the areas where they were born. Development in Europe has been mostly inland, unlike that in the United States, where the areas of greatest progress are to be found along the seaboard. The reasons for this are the differences in the location of the sea and the availability of water power (and, incidentally, of source of energy). In political development, in regional characteristics, and in the contrast between the substantial unity of the American continent and the fragmentation of Europe into numbers of small states, which even today are not fully integrated, there are day after day new degrees and on different time scales.

number of those who have departed finding a livelihood in the areas where they were born. Development in Europe has been mostly inland, unlike that in the United States, where the areas of greatest progress are to be found along the seaboard. The reasons for this are the differences in the location of the sea and the availability of water power (and, incidentally, of source of energy). In political development, in regional characteristics, and in the contrast between the substantial unity of the American continent and the fragmentation of Europe into numbers of small states, which even today are not fully integrated, there are day after day new degrees and on different time scales.